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11 of 11 Hostages Released; Dutch Expect Decision

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16 (AP)—Eighty Dutch Marine Commandos were deployed outside a police station here today. The Japanese terrorists inside held nine others.

The released woman said that none of the hostages had been harmed and that their captors had acted "nonaggressively." The gunmen are members of the Red Army.

In Paris, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvages said negotiations for release of all the hostages were "progressing" but that the end was not in sight.

The man the gunmen want in exchange for the hostages, Yutaka Furuya, 25, remained at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport, which is 30 miles from The Hague. He has been there since Friday, when he was brought from La Santé Prison in Paris in response to the gunmen's first demand. He has been harassed by a Dutch policeman, although officially he still is in French custody.

Premier den Uyl said in his interview that an exchange of the hostages for Furuya appeared impossible for the time being. "There are so many uncertain factors in this that I can't tell you concretely," he said.

Furuya is said to have insisted that he did not want to join his countrymen.

Meanwhile, a man in a speeder fired shots tonight at police standing guard outside the embassy and sped away. The man was not seen again. There were no further details.

The freed women, both 22, Joyce Fleur, Dutch secretary to French Ambassador Jacques Senard, one of the hostages, Bernadine Geerting, a telephone operator who is a French national born in the Netherlands, was the fourth day of the "which started Friday when the Japanese took over the embassy, demanding the release of fellow gunman from a prison in Paris.

Officers outside the embassy said the decisions—when made—might be tough ones. "There is an end to the siege," they said when there were obvious developments after gunmen released the only two men in the embassy shortly after 4 a.m.



Police accompany the two women hostages released from French Embassy at The Hague.

A three-man Dutch crew has volunteered to fly the gunmen out of the Netherlands once a deal is reached for the hostages' release.

The terrorists would travel aboard an Air France Boeing 707, provided by the French government, which, however, said that it

would not supply a crew. The French said that this merely would substitute other hostages for those already held in the embassy. The terrorists originally threatened to kill them one by one unless Furuya was delivered to them.

Japanese officials said that

since then the gunmen have made four new demands, including payment of \$1 million in cash by the French authorities. They also were said to have demanded that Furuya be flown back to Paris to pick up papers and a coded letter he was carrying when he was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Ford Offers Clemency To Evaders, Deserters

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—President Ford offered clemency today to thousands of Vietnam draft evaders and deserters on the condition that they perform up to two years of public service and reaffirm their loyalty to the United States.

In a special proclamation, Mr. Ford emphasized that desertion or draft evasion were "serious offenses" that could not be condoned but added that national "reconciliation calls for an act of mercy to bind the nation's wounds and to heal the scars of divisiveness." He said he did not "want to delay another day in resolving the dilemmas of the past."

To avail themselves of the offer of conditional amnesty, draft evaders would have to report to the appropriate U.S. attorney by Jan. 31, 1975. Deserters would have to report to their military commanders by the same date.

Those doing so would then have to spend up to 24 months in jobs judged to promote the "national

health, safety or interest." Reductions of the 24-month alternate service requirement would be handled on a case-to-case basis and would be based on military service records and "other mitigating factors."

At the Justice Department, deputy Attorney General Laurence Silberman told newsmen that there were three general categories of such factors: the hardship to the individual's family, the willingness of the violator and the way the individual has conducted himself since the violation.

9-Member Board

Mr. Silberman added that, while there was a certain amount of discretion allowed by the rules, most of those eligible for amnesty should expect to work the entire 24 months.

The President also ordered that a nine-member clemency board be established to review cases of those already convicted of draft evasion or desertion, with "priority consideration" to be given to individuals currently confined.

About 130 persons are currently in prison for draft evasion while about 680 deserters are serving sentences or are awaiting trial.

The proclamation applies to those who deserted or evaded the draft between Aug. 4, 1964, and March 28, 1973, the day the last American troops were withdrawn from Vietnam.

The White House estimated that about 15,500 draft evaders and about 15,500 deserters still at large are "potentially eligible." Of the draft evaders, 8,700 have been convicted, 4,350 are under indictment and 2,550 are under investigation but not yet indicted.

Later, Attorney General William French Smith said that he expected about 2,500 draft evaders to accept the clemency offer, adding that many of the others are not interested in anything but unconditional amnesty and would remain in Canada or other countries.

He also told newsmen that the President's proposal followed closely suggestions he and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger jointly proposed to the White House.

Mr. Smith's prediction that not many of the draft evaders would accept the conditional offer was supported by statements by

spokesmen for young Americans in Canada and in Sweden.

The President said that draft evaders "will be relieved of prosecution and punishment" if they report by Jan. 31, complete the required alternative service and take an oath of loyalty to the United States. Those who do not fulfill the service require-

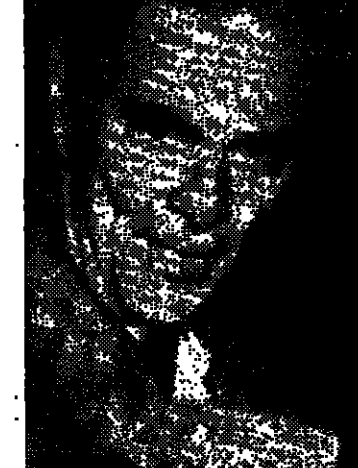
ment would be open to renewed prosecution.

Deserters, defined as those absent without leave for more than 30 days, would, after completing alternate service, be given a "clemency discharge" instead of an undesirable discharge. However, a deserter would not be (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Replacing Gen. Goodpaster

Ford Appoints Haig as Head Of NATO's Military Forces

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—President Ford announced today that the White House chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., is being recalled to active military duty and will become Supreme Commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces. The written announcement distributed by the White House Press Office also disclosed that Mr. Ford was appointing Gen. Haig as commander of U.S. forces in Europe, effective Nov. 1. The appointment to the NATO post takes effect six weeks later, Dec. 15.



Gen. Alexander Haig Jr.

Gen. Haig's departure from the White House staff had long been rumored and was actively urged by some Ford aides who cited the general's closeness to the Watergate scandal.

In the European post, Gen. Haig succeeds Gen. Andrew Goodpaster.

The White House announcement said that, "on behalf of the American people, President Ford joins in extending his appreciation to Gen. Goodpaster in a job well done."

Mr. Ford's nomination of Gen. Haig was approved by NATO's Defense Planning Committee, which met today at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

Questioned by a newsmen who encountered him in the White House Press Office, Gen. Haig also declined to elaborate on the brief announcement but said: "I'm honored."

Gen. Haig was appointed White House chief of staff by former President Richard Nixon in May, 1973, following the resignation of H.R. Haldeman in the wake of the Watergate scandal.

A four-star general, Gen. Haig was vice-chief of staff of the Army when Mr. Nixon named him to succeed Mr. Haldeman.

After several months in the White House job, Gen. Haig resigned from the Army and accepted the White House post on a permanent basis.

West European diplomats were cool to Gen. Haig's appointment as military commander of NATO when his nomination to the post was still unconfirmed.

The Europeans' resentment of Gen. Haig stemmed from his apparent close involvement in Watergate, although no accusations have been made against him.

NATO's Defense Planning Committee said today that it had been informed of a letter from President Ford to NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns asking the member governments to agree to the release of Gen. Goodpaster, who will be retiring.

The NATO announcement said that it agreed "with great regret" to release Gen. Goodpaster from his assignment and expressed its "lasting gratitude for the distinguished service rendered by him."

Ethiopian Junta Says Goal Is a Return to Civilian Rule

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Officers on the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee told a student rally today that they want to create a democratic, anti-Communist government and pleaded for time to do it.

"For the time being, the army must stay in power while we prepare the people for democratic rule," an officer said.

The four officers, representing each branch of the services, arrived to speak at the request of the students at the end of a mass meeting attended by thousands of students in a soccer stadium on the university campus.

The officer told the crowd that the military was not seeking any gain from the coup and that the committee was convinced that power would have to be returned to civilians.

"We have to decide now for all groups of the people. We don't do it for ourselves but we need time to reach our decision," he said. "It will only take a few days, then the population will have its civil rights restored," he added.

A senior policeman estimated that more than 5,000 students attended the meeting. He called it the biggest political rally in Addis Ababa in his memory.

The student body president, Getachew Bogashaw, called for an immediate democratic revolution and the nationalization of all the property owned by the ousted Emperor. He also urged the recognition of the underground Communist party.

Other speakers called for the immediate creation of a provisional civilian government, the establishment of national parties, land reform and economic freedom.

Wilson Opens Campaign, Bars Coalition Role by Laborites

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today launched his bid for re-election by insisting that his party ruling alone can pull the country out of the economic crisis.

Only rejecting proposals for a national government embracing all parties, Mr. Wilson declared there will be no question of coalition. You do not get mixed government if there is no coalition and deals going on at the time."

The 56-year-old Prime Minister sharply separated himself from his chief rivals, both Conservatives, led by Edward Heath, and the Liberal party, led by Jeremy Thorpe, who have appealed to growing sentiment for a unity government here by leaving the open to alliances with those of their own rank.

Banking on Belief

Wilson is banking on the fact that British voters neither familiar with nor like rule extends across party lines. First glance, a new poll published today for the BBC would support his view. It reveals that two of five voters see his statement as a "serious threat" to democracy.

There has not been a peace- coalition here since a disastrous depression government 43 years ago. Despite this, one in six regard a coalition as "no at all," an indicator that Wilson may be gaining in popularity.

Wilson is still playing cat mouse with the date of the next election and declines to announce when it will be held. "I am not a politician," he says, "but I am a man who has lived on it."

The Prime Minister spoke at a conference to introduce his manifesto. Every party agrees that the nation is in its most perilous situation since the war, and that inflation is the top priority.

IRA Gunmen Kill 2 Ulster Judges

BELFAST, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Police chiefs ordered extra guards for prominent people in Northern Ireland today after a judge and a magistrate were killed by gunmen in their Belfast homes this morning.

The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the killings. A statement issued by the terrorist group described the dead men—Judge Rory Conaghan, a Roman Catholic, and Martin McBirney, a Protestant—as "part of the British war machine."

Police said a third man was killed today by unidentified assassins when a booby-trapped radio that had been left at his home blew up in his face. The victim was Michael McCourt,

Schmidt Moans Under Load of EEC Documents

BONN, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt complained today that he often lacks "even the vaguest idea" of the substance of European Economic Community decrees he signs.

Mr. Schmidt told a news conference that he objected to the European community's bureaucracy "producing so much paper."

"Three times as many orders and regulations from [the community headquarters in] Brussels pass my desk for signature as do Federal German laws and regulations," Mr. Schmidt said. "And it is impossible for me to have even the vaguest idea of the substance of most of the things from Brussels that I am signing."

director of a small engineering company in Pomeroy, 36 miles west of Belfast.

Judge Conaghan was a county court official who frequently presided at terrorist trials. Magistrate McBirney had had no part in sentencing terrorists.

The slayings occurred within five minutes of each other at breakfast time in comfortable suburban districts on the south and east sides of Belfast.

Judge Conaghan, 54, was gunned down in his hallway while his 8-year-old daughter, Deirdre, stood a few feet behind him. He was killed by a single bullet fired by a man who had posed as a mailman. The daughter was unhurt.

Magistrate McBirney, 56, was understood to have been making

Ecevit Announces He Will Quit To Seek Mandate in Elections

ANKARA, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Premier Bulent Ecevit said today that he intended to resign and seek a stronger mandate in new elections.

The Premier told a news conference that he informed President Fahri Koruturk of his intention and that the chief of state agreed with him. He said that he would consult the executive and parliamentary group of his Republican People's party tomorrow before resigning.

Mr. Ecevit said that collaboration with the conservative, Moslem-oriented National Salvation Party (NSP) of Vice-Premier Nihat Erim had become impossible because of disagreements over Cyprus.

The NSP has publicly claimed credit for the July invasion of Cyprus and tried to play down Mr. Ecevit's role in deciding the move.

"The present composition of parliament does not permit forming a viable and stable government," Mr. Ecevit said.

"I believe that it would be appropriate to hold new national elections as soon as possible. I have received the President's approval also on this matter."

Politicians said, however, that Mr. Ecevit would have trouble obtaining the required two-thirds majority in parliament for early elections. The RPP holds 128 seats in the 450-member parliament and the opposition opposes elections for fear of an Ecevit landslide.

"I think it would be appropriate to hold the elections in December this year," Mr. Ecevit said.

Meanwhile, he said, he felt that the Democratic party, which holds 46 parliament seats, "would respond positively to a coalition offer."

New Government

Whatever the prospects of new elections, politicians said, President Koruturk seemed certain to ask Mr. Ecevit to form the next government.

Mr. Ecevit said that he planned trip to Scandinavia, scheduled to start Wednesday, precipitated the crisis because Mr. Erim wanted to be named acting premier in Mr. Ecevit's absence. Mr. Ecevit said that he refused because Mr. Erim had been making statements that cast doubt on the sincerity of Turkey's announced Cyprus policy.

It was only at this point that Mr. Ecevit began opposing the Scandinavian trip, Mr. Ecevit said.

"His efforts to block a trip which the Greeks have done their utmost to sabotage show that he puts his personal and party interests above the nation's interests," the Premier said.

He said that he was putting off the trip as a result of the crisis.

One Million Farmers Stage Protest in EEC Over Prices

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—About one million farmers in the European Economic Community today demonstrated in cities and towns in support of price rises for farm produce.

The protests were held throughout most of Western Europe and were intended to exert maximum political pressure on the nine EEC agriculture ministers who are scheduled to start what are likely to be lengthy negotiations on prices in Brussels tomorrow.

In the town of Ragny, 30 miles from the Belgian town of Ghent as part of the protest by thousands of farmers in Belgium who block main roads with their tractors.

Fifty farmers' wives occupied agricultural ministry offices in the Belgian town of Ghent as part of the protest by thousands of farmers in Belgium who block main roads with their tractors.

The wives hung a banner from the ministry building calling for

a minimum rise of 3 per cent in the price of all farm produce. They handed leaflets to passers-by saying "The Farmers of Europe Are Appealing to You."

Rebellious West-German farmers mounted a mechanized "peasants' revolt" against low prices and high costs by blocking frontier crossings to France and the Netherlands with their tractors.

A police spokesman in Osnabrück said 11 of the main roads into the Netherlands were blocked as lumbering farm vehicles fanned out toward other international crossings into Denmark, Belgium and France.

Two of the bridges over the Rhine connecting France and Germany were jammed by tractors on both sides as French and German farmers coordinated their actions.

A German convoy of 200 tractors and 120 buses at Aachen, near the Belgian border, carried on the bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl after blocking the route between the two countries with their tractors.

FARM CONNECTION—German and French farmers, participating in yesterday's European price protest, meet

Public Service Required

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One Suggests Court Test

Legal Experts Debate
Nixon Pardon's Validity

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Two nationally prominent legal experts debated yesterday the validity of the pardon granted by President Nixon eight days ago by the special prosecutor.

Philip Kurland of the University of Chicago Law School said that he thought the pardon was invalid because there was no conviction.

He said there is only one really in a position to challenge, one person to whom a grand jury, and Mr. Jaworski, said, "I am not a pardon power."

Mr. Kurland argued that if a jury indicted Mr. Nixon, Jaworski signed the indictment, the former president would be compelled to raise the question of his pardon's validity.

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An alternative to that approach by Mr. Jaworski, the professor said, would be to have a constitutional amendment settle the question of whether a pardon can be issued before a conviction.

He added, however, "I do not believe that President Nixon will ever or should ever be subjected to the penalties of law—that is, imprisonment or fine."

Mr. Walsh questioned the manner and timing of the pardon—its haste and almost secret nature—and said he thought that it might have been better if there had been a hearing at which "arguments in favor of and against could have been fully developed" before a decision was made.

While Mr. Walsh suggested that one of the very early things that would happen would be that the White House would issue a white paper in which all of the facts and procedures and negotiations leading up to this pardon are disclosed to the American public.

However, any judgment about a pardon's merits should be made in the light of the need for a smooth transition of presidential power, he said.

Meanwhile, Newsweek magazine, citing new evidence from White House tapes recordings, said that the Watergate special prosecutor's office now had evidence that Mr. Nixon knew in advance of the activities of the undercover team that later broke into Democratic party headquarters at the Watergate building complex in June, 1972.

It quoted a source close to the special prosecutor, but a spokesman for Mr. Jaworski said that he knew nothing of the magazine's report and could not comment.

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Indians Dennis Banks (left) and Russell Means at recent rally in St. Paul, Minn.

Denies 2 Defendants Acquittal

Judge Dismisses Wounded Knee Charges

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16 (AP)—A federal judge today dismissed all five felony charges against two American Indian Movement leaders charged in the Wounded Knee, S.D., take-over last year.

But he denied motion for acquittal that would have left the defendants, Russell Means and Dennis Banks, free from further prosecution.

U.S. District Judge Fred Nicol said "government misconduct" in dismissing the charges—three counts of assault, one of theft and one of conspiracy—against Mr. Banks, 42, and Mr. Means, 35.

He renewed earlier criticism of the FBI and said that Assistant U.S. Attorney R.D. Hurd had

deceived him about a government witness.

Judge Nicol's ruling—which the prosecution can appeal within seven days—ended an often-buzzed eight-month trial stemming from the 71-day armed occupation of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation Village that began Feb. 21, 1973.

In April, Judge Nicol issued a finding that the government illegally tapped a phone at Wounded Knee and said at the time that he was almost at the brink of dismissal.

"Over the Brink" he said today.

His ruling was made on a defense motion filed Saturday and claiming new government misconduct. It was issued shortly after Mr. Hurd, acting on instructions from the Justice Department in Washington, refused to agree to an 11-member jury when a doctor reported that a juror who became ill on Friday would not be able to continue.

Mr. Hurd had called the juror, Mrs. Theresa Cherrier, 53, the most prone to conviction.

Defense attorney William Kunstler told the throng: "I think today was a blow for freedom for everyone. If this isn't a clear warning that someone must begin the cleansing process in America, then I don't know what a clear warning is."

Mr. Kunstler said that the ruling was made by a judge who was "converted during an eight-month trial." Courtroom outbursts by defense attorneys drew criticism from the judge several times and Mr. Kunstler and his colleague Mark Lane were jailed for 30 hours last month for persisting in arguing with Judge Nicol.

Judge's Criticism

Judge Nicol had criticized the Department of Justice, particularly the FBI, earlier in the trial. He said today that one of the reasons for his misconduct ruling was the department's refusal to consent to the smaller panel.

"In my opinion, the Department of Justice should have sought justice in this case by permitting it to go to the jury rather than deny that justice because they refused to accept the unanimous verdict of an 11-member jury," he said.

He criticized the government for its handling of its chief rebuttal witness, Louis Moves Camp, 22, of Rapid City, S.D. The judge said that testimony showed Mr. Moves Camp was taken to what he called a "push resort" near Hudson, Wis., and "they gave him the royal treatment. I didn't realize the FBI was sleeping so low. If they were protecting him, I didn't see protection that way."

Official in Senate Hits Indecision In Ford's Conduct

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 16 (AP)—The Senate majority whip, Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., said today that there are indications that President Ford "may lack the decisiveness" needed to cope with the nation's problems, especially its economic woes.

He charged in a speech to Southern Democratic chairman that Mr. Ford's pardon of former President Nixon shows he "has missed the whole point of Watergate" and the nationwide disillusionment in respect to government and the constitutional system.

Sen. Byrd said he believes "Mr. Ford to be a decent guy, but it will take more than that to make the country run."

He charged that "America is in an economic mess, and it needs the kind of leadership that can turn us around, away from the direction in which we are going, away from growing unemployment and skyrocketing prices and away from economic catastrophe."

Sen. Byrd cited Mr. Ford's "initial delay in the naming of a vice-president." He said that, although he should have known "it was only a matter of time" before he became President, "he was unprepared to name a vice-president quickly."

Admission of Guilt

Mr. Carragher, a spokesman for the American Bible Project in Sweden, said: "To accept it must be an admission of guilt, and I feel that his proposal would do more to split the country than to reunite it."

"I doubt seriously if many exiles will return after this," he said.

"This offer is much worse than most people thought it to be," said John Picciano, 26, of Lodi, N.J.

Mr. Picciano, who lives in the university town of Uppsala, north of Stockholm, where he is a student, came to Sweden after deserting from the Army seven years ago. He plans to remain in Sweden.

The first proposal of Ford was thought to include 18 months of public service. Now it's 24," he said. "I don't think that many people are overjoyed, especially if you know that Nixon was given unconditional amnesty."

Approved U.S. Price Increases

Power Officials Cited in Conflicts of Interest

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (WP)—The Federal Power Commission dropped its guard against conflicts of interest among high-level officials while granting price increases for natural gas, sometimes with "improper" procedures, it was charged yesterday.

Congress' General Accounting Office made the accusation after an unprecedented 10-month investigation, according to Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., who had requested the probe.

He said that the 115-page report made by the GAO is "one of the most powerful indictments of a federal regulatory agency with memory."

The report "clearly requires the prompt attention of the Justice Department" because it reveals possible violations of criminal financial-disclosure laws, Rep. Moss said. The report gives several examples of officials owning stock in companies they were regulating.

While the department is conducting its investigation the Ford administration should freeze applications pending with the FPC to increase gas prices at the wellhead, Rep. Moss said. President Ford has followed former President Richard Nixon's lead in urging Congress to lift controls on wellhead prices.

Hearings Requested

Rep. Moss also urged unspecified congressional committees to undertake oversight hearings of the FPC because "most if not all of the nation's 40 million residential gas bills have been seriously and adversely affected," and because numerous power companies that burn gas were also aided.

"The report makes a very strong case for concluding that cumulative financial exploitation of consumers" by the oil and gas industry "was aided and abetted by the very federal agency charged with protecting the public against monopoly and profiteering," Rep. Moss said.

Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., who held hearings on the natural gas industry last winter for the Senate Commerce Committee, said he will seek to have the committee launch "a full investigation." In the House, jurisdiction over the issue is vested in a commerce subcommittee headed by Rep. Towler Macdonald, D-Mass.

The GAO report dealt predominantly with the FPC's performance under John Naiskas, its chairman since August, 1969. He and the four commissioners are all Nixon appointees.

The report's most caustic criticisms concerned "widespread noncompliance by FPC officials with the agency's standards of conduct regulations."

Conflicts of Interest

The noncompliance resulted from "a breakdown in the report-

ing system intended to disclose financial holdings of officials that were actual or potential conflicts of interest," the report said.

The GAO assigned "primary responsibility" for the breakdown to Webster Maxson, executive director since October, 1969; the Office of Personnel Programs (OPP), headed since October, 1971, by Claudius Pike, and the Office of General Counsel (OGC), headed since July, 1973, by Leo Forquer. Now 63, Mr. Forquer resigned last month after 19 years in the office. The resignation will become effective Friday.

Highlights in the report's conflict-of-interest section:

• Of 125 officials required on being hired to file financial disclosure forms, 58 did not do so and nine used a less stringent form intended for lower-level officials.

• The OPP "never reviewed" the forms that did give the required data; instead, it filed them.

• Five administrative law judges—who preside over judicial proceedings—disclosed prohibited holdings in their forms on file. But not until after the GAO discovered the disclosure last November did the OPP order the judges to divest the holdings.

• Mr. Pike and his predecessor, William Campbell, were personally responsible for reviewing the forms. But each operated "on the erroneous assumption" that clerical personnel were doing the job.

• As of last Dec. 12, 125 upper-level officials were required to file annual financial disclosure forms, but only seven had filed properly, while 94 had not filed at all. The record for 1971 and 1972 was similar.

• None of the officials responsible for carrying out the disclosure program—Mr. Maxson, Mr. Forquer and Mr. Pike—had filed disclosure forms for 1971, 1972 or 1973, although each did so after the GAO reported the omission.

• As a result of the GAO investigation, the OPP initially ordered 12 officials to divest holdings "that could conflict with

their duties," and under GAO prodding the OPP sent divestiture orders to seven more. As of June 3, five of the 19 had either not responded or had requested clarification.

• The 19 officials owning prohibited securities—in gas production and pipeline and electric power companies such as Exxon, Texaco, Tenneco and Potomac Electric Power—included seven administrative law judges, three officials in the Bureau of Power, two in the Office of Economics and an engineer in charge of an FPC regional office.

Simon Questioned

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 16 (AP)—Treasury Secretary William Simon said Saturday that he had no part in a Federal Energy Office regulation that allowed at least 10 major oil companies to make questionable price increases last winter.

Mr. Simon, who headed the office at that time, met here with Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., and the two went to Washington for talks on the economy.

Before departing, reporters questioned Mr. Simon about the regulation, which may have resulted in a gain of \$300 million or more by the oil companies.

"It was never brought to my attention while I was at the FEO," Mr. Simon said. "I learned about it a week ago. Someone mentioned that someone was looking into our 'regs' [regulations]."

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News in Newsweek

YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—The magazine has hired White House Press Secretary Moyers to write a column.

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War Resisters Urge Boycott Of Ford's Amnesty Proposal

TORONTO, Sept. 16 (UPI)—An American group today called for a boycott of President Ford's proposals for conditional amnesty for U.S. war resisters in Canada and other countries.

The statement, issued by resisters working with the magazine American Soldier, said it was a "gross miscarriage of justice for Nixon to get a pardon—plus a pension—for his very real crimes while war resisters are still punished."

Jack Colborn, 29, said that a boycott would be supported by exile organizations in Canada and in Sweden and other European countries.

"Most war resisters in exile who want very much to go back to the United States [either to visit or to live] are prepared to refuse President Ford's earned re-entry proposal," the statement said.

Unnatural U.S. War

"It's too much to ask that we accept punishment for justified resistance to the illegal and immoral U.S. war in Indochina, which still rages with American dollars in violation of U.S. and international law," the statement said.

In Stockholm, American draft-dodgers and deserters today described Mr. Ford's conditional amnesty as "absurd."

Jaworski Seeks Writ's Dismissal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski requested the dismissal today of a subpoena requiring the Secret Service to furnish John Ehrlichman with a large number of documents he left behind when he resigned as the chief domestic adviser to former President Nixon.

The dismissal was sought on the technical ground that the subpoena was not issued on order of U.S. District Judge John Sirica. Mr. Jaworski was acting on behalf of Stuart Knight, the director of the Secret Service, who was served with the subpoena last month.

Mr. Ehrlichman sought the materials for his use at the Watergate cover-up trial, scheduled to start Oct. 1.

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Cultural Counter-Revolution

Mobs have been out in Kanawha County, W. Va.; schools have been closed, and men beaten. It is an uprising with curious overtones—class friction, strikes with economic implications, a governor who refuses to send in state police. But the fundamental drive comes from an effort to ban textbooks which part of the local population believes are godless, revolutionary and obscene. It is, in fact, a cultural counter-revolution.

Outside Moscow, an open-air display of art that does not conform to Soviet standards was disrupted by bulldozers and trucks spouting water, by gangs that roughed up participants, including newspapermen and women. It was aided also by police, who stood by while the assault went on—and then arrested several who had been assaulted. As in Kanawha County, there are overtones—it is still unclear just who precipitated the clash, and the reason given for it is that the vacant lot on which the art display took place (and where permission for it had apparently already been given by the proper authorities) was to be suddenly converted into a "people's park." But, also as in Kanawha County, the basic motive was clearly cultural counter-revolution.

There are differences in the two cases, of course. The emotion in West Virginia was probably real enough, and spontaneous enough to explain, although not to justify, the outbreaks. Fundamentalist Christianity has created other phenomena in the United States—such as laws banning the teaching

of evolution, which set off the famous Scopes trial in Tennessee a generation ago. And all parents are acutely sensitive about their children's schooling, as the long battle over busing, which is producing rioting in Boston, makes manifest.

But what the Kanawha demonstrators want banned from their schools is at least openly available elsewhere in the United States, including many of its educational institutions. This is hardly true of what falls under the ban of Soviet regulations on art. There the cultural counter-revolution has been institutionalized and given government sanction, making it as difficult to follow Picasso's techniques there as to quote Confucius in China today.

The cultural counter-revolution has its ironies, of course. Probably the "creekers" of Kanawha County would be just as allergic to abstract art as a Moscow commissar—but the creeker would consider such art as inspired by Red revolution, just as their fundamentalist preachers consistently ignore most of the social implications of the doctrines they teach. But it is easier to argue back to a cultural opponent in the United States than to take issue with party dogmas in Moscow or Peking. It may be that there is too little unity in the American diversity at times; it is certain that there is too little diversity in the Communist unity of the Soviet Union and China. Bulldozers, after all, are clumsy instruments with which to shape the mind and skill of the artist—or the spirits of those who are moved by art.

A New Look at Cuba

A new American relationship with Cuba is now being formed. This is happening chiefly as a result of Richard Nixon's resignation. He had a personal thing about Fidel Castro; or rather, Bebe Rebozo, who had a personal thing about Fidel Castro, apparently influenced Mr. Nixon on this issue. It was a trivial thing for a great power to make foreign policy, but there it was. Fidel Castro, one should add, did not exactly consider Richard Nixon his favorite international statesman either. Whenever the former president's name was printed in the Havana press, the "X" was replaced with a swastika.

Whether it was Mr. Castro's intent from the beginning to make Cuba a socialist state and an ally of Moscow, or whether Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy gave him no alternative, remains a matter of lively historical debate. Regardless of that, American policy, which was meant to bring disaster upon Castro's Cuba, has been a disaster for the United States. The anomaly of Washington's dealing with Moscow and Peking but not Havana has been widely remarked. But the disaster aspect has not.

Fidel Castro was not weakened but strengthened by American pressure. His 15-year tenure is pretty good evidence. Moscow was not excluded from the Caribbean but brought in evidently to stay. Socialism in Latin America was not discredited. Cuba has become a "socialist showcase," in the words of a recent Senate Foreign Relations staff report. The United States launched the Alliance for Progress to counteract the impact of socialism in Cuba but throughout Latin America the alliance is at best lagging and only in Cuba have the basic social goals of the alliance been attained. Nor does the totalitarian aspect of Communism in Cuba look so destructive in the light cast from Chile and Brazil.

Only the right-wing military regimes in Latin America—regimes which allow no play to leftists at home—are not yet ready to find a way to make up with Cuba, and even some of those regimes can be expected to come around, if not to placate their domestic lefts, then to do business. Sugar, Cuba's main export, has gone up in price from two

cents a pound to 38 cents in the last six years and, while commitments to Moscow and inflation keep Havana from capturing the full measure of this increase, its benefits remain substantial.

Cuba is not so prosperous, however, that it is indifferent to its neighbors' policies. For economic as well as political reasons, it would like the OAS to lift its 1964 sanctions on trade, and it wants the United States to lift the trade blockade it imposed unilaterally in 1961. The United States, of course, has large nationalization claims pending against Cuba—claims which Mr. Castro had no reason to satisfy while overall relations were bad. This is but one of several difficult bilateral issues. Indeed, the bitter history and complicated nature of Cuban-American relations make it unlikely that formal reconciliation, once undertaken, will be attained soon.

When the United States put an exile brigade ashore at the Bay of Pigs in 1961, the Organization of American States—ostensibly the hemisphere's impartial watchdog—did nothing. But later when a cache of Cuban arms (but no Cubans) was found on a beach in Venezuela, the OAS kicked Cuba out. You have only to note this double standard applied in the OAS—a result of the United States' leverage in that body—to understand how unreal it is to discuss the Cuba question in terms of Cuba's possible return to the OAS.

It was the OAS which formally voted sanctions against Havana, and so, in a procedural sense, it is the OAS which must now remove those sanctions. But Fidel Castro can hardly be faulted for his lack of interest or for the contempt in which he holds the organization. He has long maintained it was merely the instrument by which the United States exercised its influence in Latin America and, though he is not so right in the 1970s as he was in the 1960s, he is not so wrong either. Even without Cuba, other Latin states were questioning the old ways of the OAS. So it is not merely a new American tie with Cuba that is being formed. The whole pattern of association in the Americas is under review.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The 'Supper Summit'

What could give Mr. Giscard d'Estaing hopes of succeeding where his predecessors failed is the ambience in relations between Europeans.

Last year in Copenhagen the atmosphere was very bad with Georges Pompidou, like General de Gaulle before him, giving his partners the impression that he was forcing their hand.

One shadow hangs over the present picture: The persistent uncertainty of the English position. Is Great Britain going to sink in its corner or even resign just as Europe is about to become a club? That

would be a paradox for the mother of all clubs.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Humanitarianism in Cyprus

The truly humanitarian solution in Cyprus would be for both Greek and Turkish Cypriots to return to their original homes under United Nations protection, and for this protection to be given too for the Greek Cypriot population which has remained in the Turkish-occupied zone.

Only when all those displaced have been given the chance to go home in safety can voluntary migration be fairly allowed.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 17, 1899

LONDON—The city editor of the "Evening News" writes that the South African crisis is recognized to have reached an acute point, and that the Stock Exchange is inclined to think that there will be war. Generally, it is felt that the Boers' attitude is always negative or inconclusive and consequently the British Government is free to formulate and to demand its own proposals.

Fifty Years Ago

September 17, 1924

NEW YORK—It is now becoming more and more apparent every day that women are taking and will take a much more prominent part in the national and state political campaigns this year than ever before. It is also now accepted that this fact is not just true for this year but will be true for all the future campaigns to come. The female voter will be a determining factor in the future.



The Nixon Papers Giveaway

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The controversy over the pardon has until just now kept attention away from a related matter: The agreement made with Richard Nixon on the handling of the papers and tapes accumulated while he was in the White House. It is an astonishing legal document.

When Nixon left, President Ford and his government had custody of the materials. Nixon had a claim of title in due course, but in the meantime officials could get at the files in the White House as needed for public business.

Now those necessary rights of official control and access have been virtually abandoned. They were given away by those who negotiated the agreement, supposedly on behalf of the United States. Consider these extraordinary provisions:

1. The government agrees to provide secure storage space for the materials near San Clemente, Calif., at public expense. But no one can enter the storage area without the personal approval of Nixon, who will have a key "essential for access," given to him "alone as custodian of the materials."

2. Another key will also be needed to get into the area. It will be held by the archivist of the United States, or his designee, but the agreement gives them no clear right to enter the space, not even to watch what Nixon may do there. Any request for access made to the archivist, even by officials, "shall be referred" to Nixon.

3. Nixon agrees to produce items in response to court subpoenas, subject to any claims of privilege he may make. This is, of course, no concession, since he would have to respond to subpoenas no matter what any agreement said. The function of assured official access to what can be gained by subpoena is in fact a severe restriction on the rights of the Watergate special prosecutor. He was originally assured cooperation in access to relevant White House documents without the need for court action.

4. If a subpoena is issued for certain documents or tapes, Nixon would presumably look for them in the files. If he then reports that he cannot find them, there is no provision for an independent search or supervision by any third party.

5. A special provision for the White House tapes says that all of them shall be destroyed at the time of Nixon's death or on Sept. 1, 1994, "whichever event shall first occur." That means that if Nixon were to die next week, the tapes would be destroyed even though some were essential to pending criminal cases. After Sept. 1, 1979, he may order any specific tapes destroyed.

Frustration

By such provisions, Nixon could achieve in disgrace what he could not in office—the frustration of the special prosecutor's force. For it needs access to the Nixon White House files not only for the forthcoming cover-up prosecution

and other cases but for the final report that it must make to Congress.

Some information on the crimes and abuses of power that most deeply concern the public may be found only in those Nixon files. There are, for example, the attempts to mislead the Internal Revenue Service, the secret wiretapping and the activities of "the plumbers." The prosecutors had requests for specific materials pending with the Ford White House when the agreement to give Nixon custody was suddenly sprung on them.

In sum, that agreement on the Nixon files is about as evenhanded as one negotiated between victor and vanquished—with the United States in the posture of vanquished. And the way it was arranged is just as scandalous as the terms.

No Consultation

No Justice Department lawyer played any part in the business or even saw the document before it was approved. The negotiator for the United States was a private lawyer of no great reputation, Benton Becker, whom

Ford happens to know. The special prosecutor's office had made clear that it wanted to be consulted on the terms. It was not.

The agreement took the form of a letter of proposal for Nixon dated Sept. 6. It was signed and accepted the very next day by the administrator of the General Services Administration, Arthur Sampson. That is the same Sampson who was appointed by Nixon, who approved the spending of \$17 million in government funds at Nixon's house and who last week told Congress that Nixon should now be given large sums so he "can maintain a creative presence as an advisor in national and international life."

The whole affair raises deep questions about what kind of legal advice Ford has had. But the immediate problem is the agreement. It is so contemptuous of the national interest, and perhaps even in violation of the law dealing with presidential libraries, that Ford should now declare it void. If the President does not act, Congress has the plain power and duty to vindicate the public interest in these public materials.

Communists on the March

By Victor Zorza

THE Communists are on the march across southern Europe, not to the revolutionary barricades but into government coalitions that could give them a share of power in a wide Mediterranean belt stretching from Greece through Italy, France and Spain into Portugal.

The overthrow of the dictatorship has already given the Communists an important role in the Portuguese coalition and a potential role in Greece, where the party is emerging from the underground. In Spain the impending demise of the Franco regime has made the Communists open their arms wide for a coalition embrace.

In France the Communists will hold next month an "extraordinary" congress to give them an image that would convert the 40 per cent of the vote which the Socialist-Communist alliance won in the last election into a majority of votes in the next.

In Italy, the Communists are beginning to talk as if they were willing to make a deal with Washington, to assure it that they would do no harm to the cohesion of NATO, in exchange for the United States acquiescence in the Communist party's participation in the coalition.

In all these countries the Communist drive to power is taking place against a background of social and political instability such as Europe has not seen for a long time. The closest parallel is with the aftermath of World War II, when the Communists did get into coalition governments in France and Italy—and into a civil war in Greece. Now the corrosive effects of inflation, the structural weaknesses uncovered by the energy crisis, the impact of labor unrest and of balance of payments problems are imposing on the political system new strains which could lead to the realignment of forces within it.

Power Balance

What this could do to the balance of power in Europe, and in the world, is a cause of considerable alarm among military strategists. One thing they fear, for instance, is that the inclusion of Communists in the govern-

ments of the Mediterranean belt could deprive the U.S. Navy of the bases and the commanding position it now occupies in the area. The Federal Intelligence Agency, which has been a key Soviet target, and the Sixth Fleet which checks Soviet designs on the Middle East, might no longer have the freedom they now enjoy.

But the fears put out by the Italian Communists suggest that such changes could be avoided. The readiness they now express to "act within the framework of a specific international, geographic and political reality" seems to mean that they would not only accept formally Italy's membership of NATO, but would also endorse the strategic and political purposes that go with it.

But it only seems to mean that. The hint has aroused some interest in the foreign capitals for which it was intended, but until the Italian Communists find a way to express themselves more clearly, and to provide some assurance that they would indeed act in a coalition government in the way they hint they might, no one is going to take them very seriously. This is a pity, because the Italian Communists' implied promise to work for the restoration of political stability could be very important for Europe in the difficult times that lie ahead.

Different as the conditions are in each of the five countries of the Mediterranean belt, the participation of Italian Communists in a successful coalition government bent on internal reform and working for the gradual adjustment of external alliances would show to the other Communist parties what can be done. The French Communist party, which for so many years looked askance at the Italian comrades' opportunistic ways, has gradually changed many of its policies in ways first explored by the Italians. The draft program for next month's French congress provides ample evidence of this.

But the distance which the West European Communist parties are putting between themselves and the Soviet model of socialism is gaining them increas-

Peter Lennon

From London:

In the election, inflation the issue, and the immediate problems are low productivity and poor investment in industry...

LONDON—There is something morbidly fascinating about a general election campaign in a country like Britain, which is chronically ailing. This is because of the discrepancy between the flaccid, optimistic promises of a panacea from these seeking office, and the voters' foreknowledge that the rules of the game are such that once in power the politicians must go easy on the cures: The balance between the sickly poor and the healthy rich cannot be radically and dramatically altered.

This is particularly true of a country like this which exhibits, even in the most extreme situations, a passion for "moderation" which is positively irrational. (Interestingly enough, this characteristic of domestic politics is one which Britain has never had any difficulty shedding in its colonial confrontations.)

Moderation as an alternative to violent solutions is something we all favor. But moderation here frequently means an unwillingness to move but very gradually and very circumspectly from traditional methods even when faced with new and urgent problems.

Another cause of a sense of unreality is that while everybody is campaigning in top gear the Prime Minister has not yet called an election. So conditioned is everyone to this unreal campaign that the Independent Broadcasting Authority, the body which sees to it that Sigmund Freud's inguinal grandson, Clement, Liberal MP, does not do his television dog food commercials during an election, have just banned a documentary dealing with impoverished coal miners' 40-year-old Lancashire slums and underpaid teachers, due to go out today, Tuesday. They ruled it "unsuitable for the general election period." But this is not yet a general election period.

Grim Figures

However, it is certain that polling day must be before October 11, the day the next grim trade figures are published. Only last March Britain went to the polls in an atmosphere of doom and disaster. The nation was reduced to a three-day working week; the miners were on strike. The result was a minority Labour government.

Inflation is the issue, and the immediate problems are low productivity and poor investment in industry. The strategies of the three main parties are, broadly speaking, these: Edward Heath, leading the Con-

servative (Tory) party, method which helped prosperity, encouraging investment by showing special incentives to the rich. This can be done at the expense of the poor, and Mr. Heath's series of confrontations with trade unions discovered like France here they are organized and too powerful. Conservative party at much the same time tends to accept large employment as one of remedies for inflation.

The Labour party stood and inspired by their minister, Tony Benn, a majority state holding key sectors so that decisions will be in of the state. Without position they are going to have a policy of development and of controlled growth. But there is considerable to Mr. Benn's moral ambitions for wide socialization.

Ten days ago the Labour won a serious tactical when the trade union on a "social contract" party. This in effect voluntary wage restraint unions, thus temporarily taming the fear of spiraling demands. The arch social contract was J leader of the Transport and General Workers Union, who nearly scuttled it. Scamilton, leader of the United Union of Workers whose men, a multi-national company Ford, could see little in wage restraint when to the company were j by to be hired off factories abroad. In of getting the Labour Scamilton gave in at moment.

The Liberal party, a spectacular gains in tion after years of tiny obscurity, strikes it which we saw was so British: "moderation," nationalization as while it chides the C for implementing social policies. But trotting center at a time of ex it has no very strategy to offer.

Lunatic Fri

Finally there is t fringe of the middle, amplified by the fully Union Committee for by a former NATO Gen. Sir Walter Wa solution for inflation, the bounds respect the case he identifies the misbehaving proletarian strikers.

This is another remark curiously similar to relationship to money. When they can't get make it they tend to b one else because they really got it straight functions. In this case the energy crisis and tribulation made to Brit ions by soaring world. Gen. Walker is brief on "the maintenance services." During st means in effect the E possibility of their st take over power station mines occupied by strik next mission is listed by as "search and, res final task is at least development of the so would undoubtedly it the other duties. It and first aid."

But the danger of lunatic fringe is not it be very destructive in that it provides an others, in the sense reasonable, or even "to take an extreme st A week ago a Conservat minister, Geoffrey Ri propounded the idea at a lauded version of name of law and order for the creation of a voluntary reserve, on activated through Parliament, which could b "avoid national dist hope he does not ind an election under that.

x-Envoy Says Allende Rebuffed U.S. 'Soft Line'

By Peter Kihss
NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The late Salvador Allende's year as president of Chile, United States pursued "an extraordinarily soft line" and to develop a "modus vivendi" with his leftist government, according to former Ambassador Edward Korry.

Korry says that when Mr. Allende reneged on an agreement "proceeding to break almost assurance he had volunteered," he warned the Chilean leader of "the inescapable consequences of provoking American intervention," saying that it could lead to a "blockade of international trade." That was in September, 1970, a month before Mr. Allende's assignment to Santiago.

back up testimony he gave year to a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, Mr. y described efforts during ambassadorship to cooperate the Allende regime. He said in the recent disputes over activities in Chile, his 1973 nony has been impugned as ng been potentially misleading.

'No Hard Line'

Korry, who was ambassador October, 1967, through October, 1971, told the subcommittee that the United States did not seek "a hard line" but rather a "soft line," he said, "to influence a member of the Chilean press at any time in the

entire four years of my stay. No hard line toward Chile was carried out at any time."

In an interview with The New York Times Thursday, he said that insofar as his own period as ambassador was concerned, "I stand by that statement unconditionally." In his use of the word "influence," Mr. Korry said, he meant to deny any attempt to "influence in the sense of bribery."

Mr. Allende won a plurality in a three-way presidential election on Sept. 4, 1970. He was confirmed as president by the Chilean

Congress on Oct. 24 and was inaugurated on Nov. 3 of that year. In October, 1971, Mr. Korry was succeeded as ambassador by Nathaniel Davis, who was still serving when a military coup led to Mr. Allende's ouster and death in September of last year.

Now a writer and consultant, Mr. Korry, 52, was interviewed at his home in Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., after disclosure of congressional testimony that had been given in April by William Colby, director of central intelligence.

Mr. Colby reportedly testified

that the agency was authorized to spend more than \$8 million clandestinely from 1970 to 1973 to "destabilize" the Marxist regime. According to Washington reports, \$7 million of the authorized amount was spent.

"When I launched the soft line toward Allende," Mr. Korry said, "I also believed unwaveringly that the United States should support some of those who were committed to democracy and its practices as understood in the United States as well as in Chile (to help them) to survive. The kinds of people that I had in mind were non-extremist, nonmilitary practitioners of center democracy."

Mr. Korry said he had warned, in a September, 1970, cablegram shortly after Mr. Allende's election, that "there was no chance of any political or other intervening event preventing Mr. Allende from being re-elected as president or inaugurated in November."

"I gratuitously inserted, not once but more than once," he added, "the strong statement that if anyone were to be contemplating a United States intervention of any kind—direct or indirect—to bar Mr. Allende's assumption of power, its consequences would be worse for United States interests than the Bay of Pigs, both in and outside of Chile."

Soviet Yen for Medals Reaches Heroic Proportions, Pravda Says

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP).—Soviet citizens have traditionally tended to wear their pride on their coat lapels, but the custom of issuing pins for every honor, landmark and event seems to be getting out of hand.

Vast sums of money are being wasted on award pins, that either celebrate trysts or misrepresent the wearer as a hero, the Communist party newspaper Pravda said today.

"The issuance of these badges is growing catastrophically," said the article by I. Shatunovsky.

As an example of the abuse, he told of a Moscow boy seen wearing on his lapel a gleaming star that looked like a war hero's medal. On inspection, it

turned out to be a souvenir badge celebrating the 30th anniversary of a Siberian kenneled club. The boy had bought it at the local tobacco store.

During the last 15 months, 15 million badges—honoring factories and stores, sports events, anniversaries and memorials—were produced at a cost of 3.4 million rubles (\$4.6 million).

The article singled out for ridicule the issuance of badges for such events as the annual regional barbers' meeting and the third anniversary of the construction of a water tower.

Pravda told of an award issued by a sanitation workers union for its "best plumber"—a silver lapel badge in the shape of a toilet seat.

Vienna Seeks New Camp Site

Transit of Soviet Jews Still a Problem

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
VIENNA, Sept. 16.—"We got along with these people," Annaliese Rueschke, a 40-year-old housewife, said in beginning a discussion about her new neighbors.

ded, they appear to be harmless enough, these Soviet Jews arrive almost every morning aboard the Chopin Express their way to a new life in Israel. They make no fuss, and a few dozen arrive at a

ut they have stirred up a controversy in Austria, particularly since last September, when guerrilla's hijacked a train carrying refugees in a dramatic to force Austria to curb its in the Jewish emigration to

that incident prompted Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to close the transit camp at Schœnbühel. Mr. Kreisky was undoubtedly motivated in part by fact that the Jewish Agency, which ran the camp, provided its security arrangements and fleet was operating a state in a state.

nce then, Mr. Kreisky has been searching for a better solution, pledging that Austria would not abandon the Soviet temporary solution was to

take over an Austrian Army camp at Wollersdorf, about 35 miles south of Vienna. The Jewish Agency's managerial role was given to the Austrian Red Cross, the security functions to the federal police.

But the army wanted the Wollersdorf camp back, so two weeks ago the transit operations were moved to a former convent in the Summering district of Vienna.

Then the controversy began again.

At a cost of about \$2 million, the Red Cross turned the convent into a fortress, to protect the

transients from anti-Israel terrorists. A 10-foot-high concrete wall was built around the grounds, and coils of barbed wire were spun out between the wall and a wire fence which marked the perimeter. Federal police, armed with automatic weapons, patrolled the place.

The problem was that the mini-fortress is next to a new high-rise apartment project, only 30 feet from the nearest building. Mrs. Rueschke lives there, and her three young children have had to pass by the guards and barbed wire on their way to kindergarten. The men living in the project have been "cheerful" on their way home from late evening beer sessions.

Israeli Forces Alert as Holy Days Start

TEL AVIV, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Israel began celebrating the Jewish New Year today, its strengthened army alert on the front lines and its police reinforced from Galilee to Jerusalem to deal with the possibility of Arab guerrilla attacks.

Before the two-day Rosh Hashanah holiday began at sundown to herald the year 5735, police said that they arrested two Arabs carrying a bomb-laden suitcase in a Tel Aviv supermarket. The charge was dismantled minutes before it would have gone off, police said.

Troops manning the front lines from the Sinai Desert to the Golan Heights did not go on special alert, possibly to avoid alarming the Egyptians and Syrians, a military source said. But a close watch was kept on upper Galilee settlements near the Lebanese frontier, the guerrilla infiltration route.

The source said that the armed forces are prepared for any eventuality during the holiday. It will end with Yom Kippur, which this year falls on Sept. 25 but by the Hebrew lunar calendar is the first anniversary of the October war of last year.

Protests Organized

Protests were organized by residents of the project. Authorities removed the barbed wire, but the concession did not quell the outrage of the transit camp's neighbors.

"The mothers were shocked, and we have 15,000 children in this region," said Mrs. Rueschke's husband, Ernst. "They feared their children would be taken as hostages, or that something worse could happen to them."

Edrick Fichtberg, a 22-year-old mechanic's wife with two young children, reflected the community's feelings: "I wasn't anxious for myself, but for the children."

The Fichtbergs moved into their apartment four weeks ago, after years of living with her in-laws. At first, they had no idea what was happening to the old convent, just outside their kitchen window.

"We thought they were building a new kindergarten," she said. Like many Austrians, she was somewhat resentful of the international debate over the use of Austria as a transit point for emigrating Soviet Jews. About 72,000 passed through from 1971 through 1973. "Other countries have not been so generous as we here, and yet we get all the blame," she said.

Highly embarrassed by the fuss, the Austrian government gingerly sidestepped the whole issue. It was put in the hands of the Red Cross and Vienna's mayor, Leopold Gratz.

Hands-Off Policy

In 1969, he said, Washington refused to go along with business opposition to Chilean nationalization of copper companies. In 1970, he said, Washington "put the Chilean military off limits" to embassy relations and "refrained from financing any party or candidate." Under the Chilean Constitution, Mr. Frei could not succeed himself.

Mr. Korry held that it would betray both his government oaths and Chileans whose lives would be endangered to discuss details of CIA agency activities.

But he declared that, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee last year, he significantly "never denied" CIA funding for some programs—and had referred questions to the agency.

Warren Hull, 71, U.S. Radio-TV Figure, Is Dead

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Warren Hull, 71, a radio and television master of ceremonies perhaps best known for the "Strike It Rich" show, died Saturday in a hospital in Waterbury, Conn.

"Strike It Rich" was a CBS radio-TV show of the 1950s that was part quiz and part giveaway. Participants with hard-luck stories could win a few hundred dollars by correctly answering several questions, and then, on the program's "heart line," might receive from viewers telephoned offers of cash, clothing, merchandise and jobs.

Lord Wright

ASHTON UNDER LYNE, England, Sept. 16 (AP).—Lord Wright, 70, former head of the Trades Union Congress, died in his home here yesterday.

Lewis Wright learned the weaving trade as a boy in a Lancashire cotton mill. He was general secretary of the Amalgamated Weavers Association from 1953 until his retirement in 1968. He was chairman of the TUC from 1967 to 1968 and then president briefly before retiring.

Luis Osmer Meza

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP).—Luis Osmer Meza, 46, founder and leader of Los Paraguayos, a Latin American band and singing group, was found dead in bed yesterday in a hotel here.

The Paraguayan, whose stage name was Luis Alberto de Parana, was in this country to arrange a tour by his musicians.

Bourguiba Acclaimed As President for Life

MONASTIR, Tunisia, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The ruling Socialist Destourian party has acclaimed President Habib Bourguiba, 71, as head of state for life, although the official designation must await a constitutional amendment.

"It is the best thanks I have ever received," Mr. Bourguiba said as 682 delegates to the party congress stood for five minutes, chanting "Bourguiba for life," after passing the resolution by acclamation.

Aden-Bonn Relations

BEIRUT, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Southern Yemen and West Germany have agreed to resume normal diplomatic relations, the Iraq news agency said today. Relations were broken by South Yemen in 1968.

ave of Terror its Argentina; Persons Killed

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 16 (UPI).—A man tentatively identified as a former provincial vicar, was among four persons d in a wave of bombings and riot acts today, the 19th anniversary of the coup that overthrew the late President Juan Peron in 1955.

ore than 50 bombings were ried in Buenos Aires and at four other cities throughout the night.

police spokesmen said two were forced out of a car on stretch of road 36 miles north of Buenos Aires and murdered by volleys of machine-gun and shotgun blasts.

te spokesman said preliminary identification listed one of victims as Adolfo Lopez, a former vice-governor of Juba Province who was forced to resign in March along with governor during a rebellion the police and armed rightists.

te bombings were set off at rooms of foreign auto ers, other foreign concerns, nine banks and on street cars.

orchnoi, Karpov gin With Draw

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Orchnoi, 43, and Anatoly pov, 33, declared a draw tot in the first game of their round play in the world's challenge.

orchnoi, playing white, lost initiative and a one-point adage that he had established in the game against his Russian. Running out of led time, he proposed the 37th move. Karpov, had a 20-minute time adage but few possibilities of loping his game, accepted.

orchnoi used the English chess P-QB4 to begin the match series. The winner of series will challenge American Bobby Fischer for the world



Wreckage of Air Vietnam Boeing 727 after it exploded in air and crashed.

Hijacker Talked Way Past MPs To Saigon Plane

SAIGON, Sept. 16 (UPI).—South Vietnamese military police wanted to keep a hijacker off an Air Vietnam Boeing 727 which was blown up in flight yesterday killing all 21 persons aboard, but the man talked his way past a security check onto the airliner, military sources said today.

Aided by two accomplices, the man, wearing a paratrooper battalion commander's uniform, tried to hijack the plane to Hanoi and destroyed it when he failed, airline spokesmen said.

Officers said that two military policemen at Danang air base, where the flight originated, closely questioned the hijacker during pre-flight security checks yesterday morning.

The MPs were suspicious because the man lacked proper identification and furlough papers, normally required of all military men traveling on leave, officers said.

But the hijacker, Le Duc Tan, spoke "quietly and smoothly" to the military policemen and they finally agreed to let him board the flight to Saigon, the sources said.

Nigerian Chief Says Chou Has Had Surgery

HONG KONG, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Premier Chou En-lai, 76, today was reported to be recovering from an operation after several months of heart trouble.

The Nigerian head of state, Yakubu Gowon, told newsmen

here that he had been told of Mr. Chou's operation by Chinese officials in Peking during his state visit to China, which ended yesterday.

But Gen. Gowon, talking informally at a press reception, was unable to provide details of what surgery the Premier had undergone or its exact timing.

Mr. Chou has not been seen in public since a Peking reception nearly seven weeks ago, when he was reported to have appeared pale and less vigorous than usual. He was known to have been in the hospital only a few days earlier due to a heart attack he had suffered in June.

told that Mr. Chou was "doing fine" after his operation.

By disclosing the operation, the Chinese had shown that they wanted the world to know the Premier had not been well but was now doing better, he said.

When pressed for the source of his information, he replied that "the Chinese authorities told us." He declined to be more specific.

Kissinger Blamed By Mrs. Allende For Coup in Chile

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Mrs. Hortensia Allende, widow of the late Chilean president, today accused Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of being "politically and morally responsible for last year's coup in Chile."

Mrs. Allende is in London to raise support for a campaign against the Chilean junta.

Mrs. Allende said that the military coup that overthrew President Salvador Allende's Marxist regime "was not merely a plot of ITT (International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.) and the CIA, it was a plot by a man who is both politically and morally responsible, and that man is Henry Kissinger."

Mrs. Allende charged that American influence prevented the Allende government from obtaining loans. She said the junta had more credits than the country had ever received before.

In spite of this, she said, Chile was facing its worst economic crisis. "Inflation is as high as 3,000 per cent a year on some items."

Gen. Gowon said he had been

Gen. Gowon described the health of the Communist party chairman, Mao Tse-tung, four years Mr. Chou's senior, as "incredible" considering his age. He had found Mr. Mao "very alert" during more than an hour of talks.

The Premier, who has played a leading role in China's state affairs and foreign policy for a quarter of a century, was first known to be ailing in early May, when he cut back drastically on his official functions.

It was officially disclosed by the Chinese that he had been admitted to a hospital in early July.

But his surprise appearance at the Chinese Army Day reception on July 31 led to speculation that he might be recovering.

Gen. Gowon said he had been

French Vessels Struck in Support Of Liner's Rebels

LE HAVRE, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—French merchant seamen today began a 48-hour strike in support of the rebel crew which has occupied and refused to operate the luxury liner France for the last five days to protest government plans to dispose of the vessel.

The sympathy strike threatened severe disruption of the 400-ship French merchant fleet around the world.

A spokesman for the Communist-led General Labor Confederation (CGT), which was among the initiators of the walk-out, said: "Our strike call was massively followed and there were only 8 to 10 per cent who defected."

He said that about 7,000 seamen were involved in the strike.

He said that cross-Channel ferry services to England were cut by half from Calais, Dieppe, Dunkirk and Le Havre and added: "English sailors operating the same services have agreed not to put on any additional boats."

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MUSIC IN ISRAEL

Artur Rubinstein
And the Competition

By Paul Moor

JERUSALEM (LIT).—Commenting on the first Artur Rubinstein International Piano Master Competition just concluded here, Rubinstein himself, who served as honorary president, said: "Never, never, never—write it three times, please—have I met such a concentration of talents before. Every one, at a lesser contest, would easily have won first prize." Well, maybe. The competition did include some brightly promising talents, but it took one extended, fulminant jury session to get some of them even included among the finalists.

To get the most important facts onto the record first, the distinguished international jury awarded first prize to Emmanuel Ax, born 25 years ago in Lvov, in the Ukraine, taken to America during childhood, currently a Juilliard student of Mieczyslaw Muzil. Ax led the balloting in all three rounds, and his prize here has given him an invaluable launching, including two Carnegie Hall appearances, a recording contract, and debuts with a whole handful of the world's leading orchestras.

Beethoven Prize

BONN, Sept. 16 (AP).—The late Italian composer Bruno Maderna has been awarded the 1974 Beethoven Prize of the city of Bonn for his orchestral work "Aura." The prize is worth \$6,000. Maderna died last November in Darmstadt, West Germany.

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and prize, has a Serbian father (now a retired general in Belgrade), and a Russian mother who took their five-year-old son to the United States and subsequent education at Phillips Academy and Harvard. He has a charming and intelligent French wife with whom he lives in Paris. In the opinion of some jurors (and in my own), he led all the others in the second round by a comfortable margin, particularly in a powerful, poetic Chopin B flat minor sonata and a spine-tingling Stravinsky "Feu sacré" of almost incredible clarity and virtuosity.

The jury decided, after the final secret vote revealed only a minuscule discrepancy, to award two third prizes and no fourth. They went to Janina Fialkowska, 23, a native French-Canadian with a Polish father, and Seta Tanyel, 29, an ethnic Armenian girl from Vienna.

Rubinstein dominated the competition—as he does every situation in which he figures. He arrived after the preliminary round, attended the second round, listened to the results of the jury's balloting after the round he had missed and then more or less exploded. Obviously, if the jury continued to vote as it had, some of the contestants whom Rubinstein regarded as most brilliant would not even make it into the finals.

His Name

The first prize bore Rubinstein's name, its medal his profile (drawn by Picasso). He himself had endowed the prize with \$5,000, and his emphatic opinions, understandably, had an



Artur Rubinstein
... dominated as usual.

effect on the jury after that. Had Rubinstein not intervened, the competition (the brainchild of Jacob Bistritski, who organized it expertly just as he used to organize the Chopin competition in Warsaw) could have turned into a self-destructive scandal.

Emmanuel Ax, to whose career this prize has given a jet-assisted takeoff, can face the future with assurance. The other winners, to a quite unfair extent, will still have to struggle and fight. Note their names. Try to hear them. They deserve it, especially Eugene Indjic, whom extraordinary tension and fatigue caused to suffer not one but two most uncharacteristic memory blocks in the final round. Rubinstein might well have had Indjic in mind when he said here, "My heart bleeds for the losers, but there is no solution to that problem, as there have to be winners. We agree that the nerves are an important part of an artist's constitution and that quite a few great talents do not win at contests because of the loss of composure."

Winners Perform

TEL AVIV, Sept. 16 (AP).—All four prize-winners in the first Artur Rubinstein International Piano Competition performed here yesterday with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Gary Bertini.

MUSIC IN LONDON

An Ebullient Rostropovich

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 16 (LIT).—The way in which a musical year nowadays dispenses with seasonal intervals was strikingly illustrated this past weekend with the final concert of the Proms at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday night and the reopening of the Royal Festival Hall for the 1974-75 season by the New Philharmonia Orchestra yesterday.

This reopening turned out to be quite an occasion, what with Mstislav Rostropovich, now resident in London, making his British debut as conductor, and his wife, Galina Vishnevskaya, on hand to give an intensely characterized account of Tchaikovsky's "The Swan" from "Eugene Onegin." Rostropovich played the cello, too, the recently exhumed Haydn Concerto in C. Only his pianist daughter, Lena, was missing to complete a family affair.

Rostropovich is a joyously

extrovert, ebullient and sometimes extravagant personality and musician. His sheer enjoyment of music making, and his fervent affection for whatever music is his concern at the moment are both contagious and compelling, even when, as happens from time to time, he lets his enthusiasm get the better of him.

His vividly conceived reading of Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" was a case in point, resulting in a performance more treacherous for grandly imagined episodes than for blinding of the whole either in plan or in execution. This was a performance of almost Stokowskiian vision, although hardly of Stokowskiian repose.

There were several occasions throughout the program when Rostropovich's exuberance prompted him to tempt that were simply too fast, too hard-driven, first in the opening overture to Rossini's "La Scala di Sete,"

Mstislav
Rostropovich,
who made
his British
debut as
a conductor.



again in the last movement of the Haydn concerto, and once again in the allegro con grinta of the symphony, which lost most of its grandeur in the rush. The loveliest, if not the most exciting, orchestral playing of the

evening came in the concerto, when the conductor was busy playing the cello as only he can play.

That Rostropovich has become a conductor is good news. The cello concerto repertoire is in-

adequate to satisfy this fully musical man's desire for accomplishment and ardor. Colists have been similarly lured, Kludner, Wallenstein, and Toccantini. Welcome good luck to Rostropovich.

EDUCATION: Junior Years Abroad and How They've Changed

By James Feron

TARRYTOWN, N.Y. (NYT).—Fifty years ago this month Margaret Dumas MacKay, then a junior at Marymount College, sailed for Paris with six other young women as part of an experiment in education.

"We studied at the Sorbonne, and lived with French girls in a beautiful home owned by the college in Neuilly," Mrs. MacKay recalled. "The French girls, who were still chaperoned then, were later separated from the Americans, because their mothers objected to our independence."

"It was the time of Hemingway and Gertrude Stein and Joyce," she said, "but we didn't run into any of these people, of course. Wasn't it sad we didn't know someone who could have told us about them?"

Mrs. MacKay did remember returning from what became the first junior year abroad with a

copy of "Ulysses." It was "for a friend," she said. "I suppose it's all a bit more open now," she added.

Two Decades

The junior year abroad has survived the half-century nicely, but the program has changed vastly in the past two decades.

Ellen Campbell, who operates Marymount's junior year abroad, noted, for example, that "only one girl will be studying in Paris this year while 36 are studying in London." The traditional interest in language has been replaced, for some anyway, by the appeal of dramatic arts.

The greatest changes have occurred, however, in the numbers of students involved in study abroad and in the variety of programs available. "American students are all over the world," Miss Campbell said, "and there seems to be no way to keep track of them all."

According to the Institute of International Education, 34,000 American students were enrolled in foreign educational institutions two years ago. A survey disclosed 500 programs in at least one semester sponsored by American colleges and 300 summer programs.

John Bowman, executive director of the Council on International Educational Exchange, said that 75 to 80 per cent of current programs had been initiated since 1960.

"Forty years ago, study was almost all in Paris, and by 1960 it had not expanded much beyond France, Germany and Spain," Mr. Bowman said. "Even now, 80 to 90 per cent of the students go to Europe."

Levelled Off

Mr. Bowman said that while the popularity of the study abroad program continues "it has leveled

off in the past year because of economic problems."

This was underlined at Marymount, where it all began. Miss Campbell said that while the 40 girls enrolled in the junior year abroad program this year represented an increase over last year, some had dropped out—and dropped right out of school, an official added.

Marymount has suffered an 18 to 20 per cent drop in enrollment over the past two years, a trend noted at other schools caught between rising costs and the inability of some parents to afford higher fees.

Miss Campbell said that it had been the intention of the college's first president, Mother Joseph Butler, to encourage overseas study for women. "So as soon as the world situation allowed"—Marymount was founded in 1918, at the end of World War I—"she sent the first juniors abroad," Miss Campbell said.

"The idea developed from Renaissance Englishmen's tour," which was supposed to complete his education as a man," Miss Campbell said. "There have also been premarriage, disappearance, other problems for the involved in study abroad."

Nevertheless, interest in education continues unabated. Grants involving the teen-agers have progressed from post-dary school exchanges, as those sponsored by the Air Force Service, to high juniors and seniors.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1974

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French Propose EEC Float Loan

SEELS, Sept. 16 (AP-DJ)—A proposal today that the EEC float a loan of 100 million units of account (\$2.4 billion) to help finance deficits in their pay-balances.

The proposal was part of a package French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade submitted to the EEC Council of Ministers in Brussels.

Fourcade suggested that the loan be based on a unit made up of a basket of currencies. The French pound and the Irish pound would each account for 22.2 per cent of the unit, officials explained.

Fourcade suggested that the loan be placed directly with producers instead of being on the Eurocurrency market.

Fourcade said that the loan would be a "concentrated floating of all currencies and more of the Eurocurrency market."

Also Seek Joint Move on Money

Currently, only currencies of the three Benelux countries, Denmark and West Germany are linked in a joint float. The French franc, the British pound and the Irish pound float independently.

A British spokesman said the suggestion on the float is not considered an urgent matter by Britain at this point. He said it would be studied. The British consider the loan of far greater importance, he said.

But a West German official said it could be taken for granted that not even a decision in

principle would be made by the ministers today.

After the meeting ended, Belgian Finance Minister Willy de Clercq told journalists the whole question would be referred back to the EEC's committee of monetary experts "doubleless for a decision at our next meeting."

The Germans said there are still a number of technical and legal problems linked to floating the loan.

The French propose the EEC commission float the loan, with the bond being fully guaranteed by community members. The quota of each country's guarantee would be identical with that used in composing the new unit of account.

U.K. to Help Firm With a Cash Crisis

After NatWest Rejects Grant of More Loans

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Another major British exporter, Ferranti Ltd., an electronics firm, has run into a financial crisis requiring government support.

News of Ferranti's troubles came yesterday as ministers were studying an urgent appeal from Rolls Royce for more development cash for its new development.

The government announced today it has stepped in to support Ferranti, a supplier of key defense equipment, after the company's bankers said they could not continue an £18-million loan without further security.

There has been no suggestion of nationalizing the privately owned group. But government sources said it could not be ruled out.

Ferranti, with 16,000 workers at 16 factories, is one of the most important military contractors in Europe. It supplies secret electronic equipment for the European multi-role combat plane (MRCA) and the sophisticated Anglo-French Jaguar fighter.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the state-owned Rolls Royce company yesterday called on the government to "give the go ahead" for production of the updated Dash-434 version of its RB-211 jet engine.

Sir Kenneth Keith criticized the government's attitude toward the new engine, designed for more powerful versions of the Lockheed TriStar—already powered by RB-211s—and future Boeing jumbo jets, and said this was making it more difficult to get orders.

Sir Kenneth is due to fly to America on Wednesday to try to persuade Lockheed and Boeing not to desert the project. Boeing said last week it had shelved plans to use the Dash 524 in its jumbo jets because the British government had given no commitment to fund the engine's production.

The Department of Industry has denied that production was being held up by lack of government support. But the department added that financial support would be given only when orders for the engine were secured.

The sequence of events leading to the crisis at Ferranti are not known, AP-Dow Jones reports. It is unclear if National Westminster Bank warned Ferranti about its short-term debts, or issued an ultimatum. Weekend press reports suggested NatWest could not continue an £18-million overdraft facility without additional security. But today there was speculation that NatWest had warned Ferranti that its debt position was getting out of hand, and Ferranti took its problems to the government.

Trailer Company In France to Go Into Liquidation

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AP-DJ).—The Commerce Tribunal of Paris ruled today that the assets of Titan-Coder, trailer makers, should be liquidated. Titan-Coder went bankrupt in late July.

The tribunal's ruling followed last week's decision by the state-owned Renault to refuse to bail out Titan-Coder.

With three plants in France, Titan-Coder is the nation's largest independent manufacturer of trailers, accounting for about 16 per cent of the domestic market and employing about 2,700 persons.

This afternoon, workers occupied two plants "for an indefinite period" at Maubeuge in the north, and at Villefranche-sur-Saône, near Lyons.

The company's third plant, near Marseilles, was struck but workers did not occupy the factory.

Inventories Rise By 2.2% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP-DJ).—Inventories of U.S. manufacturers climbed 2.2 per cent in July while stocks of retailers increased 1.4 per cent from June, the Commerce Department reported today.

Stock of manufacturers climbed to a seasonally adjusted \$186 billion from \$183.49 billion in June, when such stocks advanced 1.9 percent.

Retail inventories rose to an adjusted \$67.54 billion from \$66.58 billion in June, when stocks increased 1.5 percent.

Italian Trade Balance Improves During July

ROME, Sept. 16 (AP-DJ).—Italy's trade balance was in deficit by \$81 billion lire (\$891 million) in July, a slight improvement over June, the government statistics institute announced Saturday.

It was the seventh straight month this year the trade account has been in the red and brought the 1974 deficit to 4,532 billion lire. The June deficit was 597 billion lire.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Firms Vie for Thermal Power

The rivalry for control of Thermal Power Co. of California has heated up with Union Oil Co. now offering to pay \$14 a share for any and all shares up to \$40,000—or 51 per cent. Meanwhile, Thermal and Natomas have signed a formal agreement to merge, pending approval by Thermal shareholders and the necessary regulatory agencies. A third bidder for the company is Aquitaine Exploration Ltd. of Canada, a subsidiary of the French oil company, Aquitaine. The bid, offering to pay \$13 a share, expired Monday. Natomas' bid guarantees Thermal shareholders \$14 a share through an exchange of stock. Thermal's principal asset is a 25 per cent interest in the Geysers Geothermal Steam Project in California. Union Oil, operator of the project, owns a 50 per cent interest. The steam produced in the operation is sold to a local utility. The Union Oil bid expires Sept. 30.

Abu Dhabi Gets Control of ADMA

Abu Dhabi has signed a 60-40 participation agreement with Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Group (ADMA) which is jointly owned by British Petroleum, Cie. Francaise des Petroles and a Japanese consortium. The Abu Dhabi government has owned 25 per cent of ADMA under the terms of a participation accord reached two years ago but never ratified. The government has since been insisting on an immediate 60 per cent controlling interest. ADMA, an offshore operation, produces crude oil at the rate of 474,443 barrels a day. The

semi-official daily AlItihad says the new agreement gives Abu Dhabi 60 per cent as of last Jan. 1. The paper says Abu Dhabi will pay for the additional shares according to the net book value.

Growth of Euromarket Predicted

Franz Ulrich, president of the management board of Deutsche Bank, predicts continuing solid growth for the Euromarket, though at a slower pace than in the past and on the basis of "more quality." He rules out any erosion of the market even if the bulk of Mid-East oil money should bypass Europe in favor of the United States and notes that a portion of oil dollars invested in the United States ultimately would benefit the Euromarket.

French-Italian Joint Engine Venture

Saviem, the trucking subsidiary of Renault, Alfa-Romeo and Fiat have formed St. Franco-Italienne de Moteurs (SOFIM) to jointly produce and market diesel engines. Last May, the three companies agreed to jointly study, develop, produce and market diesel engines for light industrial vehicles. SOFIM will operate a plant at Foggia, in Italy, which will produce three, four and six-cylinder engines of 60 to 100 horsepower, beginning late in 1976. It will employ about 2,000 persons. Capital spending, which will be equally shared among the three firms, is estimated at 100 billion lire (about \$150 million). The plant's full capacity will be 800 to 1,000 engines daily, most of which will be exported.

On Hopes of a Drop in Interest Rates

Rally Pushes Dow Index Ahead 12 Points

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (IHT).—Stocks turned in their first winning performance in over a week on the New York Stock Exchange today as the market bounced off a 12-year low hit last Friday.

Two reasons appeared to motivate the buying: One apparently was the result of the market's heavily oversold condition, while the other reflected some reductions in short-term interest rates.

Analysts said the cut in these rates raised hopes that the all-important bank prime interest rate might come down in the weeks ahead.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 12.59 points to 639.78 as advancing issues outnumbered losers by about 745 to 690.

Volume totaled 18.37 million shares compared with 16.07 million shares on Friday.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index was off 0.4 to 63.15.

Analysts say the Federal Reserve System appears to have taken another step toward an easier monetary stance.

If the assessment is accurate, the development could lay the groundwork for a reduction in the banking industry's prime interest charge on loans to large corporations.

The hint of the possible new relaxation came Friday afternoon when the Fed moved to inject reserves into the banking network, which already had appeared to be relatively comfortable for funds.

IMF Urges Slower Growth To Curb 'Virulent' Inflation

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (NYT).—The International Monetary Fund has warned the world's industrial nations that they would have to live with higher unemployment and slower economic growth if world inflation was to be conquered.

The IMF began its annual report published yesterday, with these words:

"At mid-1974 the world economy was in the throes of a virulent and widespread inflation, a deceleration of economic growth in reaction to the preceding high rate of expansion, and a massive disequilibrium in international payments. This situation constitutes perhaps the most complex and serious set of economic problems to confront national government and the international community since the end of World War II."

Citing an emerging "deeply embedded inflationary psychology," the report emphasized, "the need for countries—especially the largest ones—to pursue a strategy to curb inflation before it leads to serious and prolonged damage to the world economy."

As for the strategy, the IMF used unusually blunt language: "In setting their target rates for aggregate demand expansion, it will be necessary for countries to shape decisions in this area on the conservative side as part of the anti-inflation effort. In this context, growth rates somewhat lower than those aimed for in the past might have to be accepted. Similarly, unemployment might have to be somewhat higher—as it recently has been in most industrial countries—in relation to traditional targets."

The report said that this type of policy would have to be pursued "for an indefinite period."

The report warned, however, against going too far—that is, running such a tight budget and monetary policy as to bring about a big slump in production and employment. It said the explosion of world oil prices had presented a "unique and difficult situation" and added:

"Inflation is a worldwide problem that must be dealt with before it gets further out of hand."

In a long description of the inflation, the fund said, "Both its overall scale and the nature

of its causes and constituent elements are without close parallels since World War II." But the analysis concluded that "the fundamental need is to bring about and to sustain a better balance between demand and supply—between the growth of aggregate expenditure and the capacity to produce."

This means tough budgets and fairly tight money, and the report said:

"Persistent application of this approach, despite the setbacks that could occur, would be a very demanding task, requiring strength and continuity of political will over a period of years. In order to change inflationary expectations, policies would have to show results so as to earn and retain the confidence of the public."

Specifically, the Federal Reserve injection came when the rate on so-called federal funds pierced the 11 1/2 per cent level and hit 11 5/8 per cent. The Fed used the funds rate in its decisions to supply or drain reserves.

Over the past three weeks or so, the Fed used a rate of about 12 per cent on federal funds as a trigger to inject reserves and about an 11 1/2 per cent rate as a trigger to absorb funds.

Friday's maneuver, dealers said, indicated the Fed may have lowered its target range on federal funds to the 11 to 11 1/2 per cent vicinity. The belief was strengthened by the fact that the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee met just last Tuesday.

In Chicago, corn and soybean futures dropped daily limits as farm belt weather warmed up and overseas demand slowed down. Wheat futures lost 15 to 7 cents a bushel at the close.

The four companies, which now own 40 per cent of Aramco against the Saudi government's 60 per cent, are Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard of California.

The companies believed they had an informal agreement with Saudi Arabia that the buyback price for the government oil would be around \$10.84 a barrel, or 93 per cent of the posted petroleum price for benchmark Arabian light crude.

The companies said they still have not signed an agreement with Saudi Arabia on the prices they will pay for the government oil.

The new buyback price established by Saudi Arabia for the government oil would be around \$11.06 a barrel—about 23 cents a barrel more than the companies thought they would be paying for the Saudi oil.

At the Vienna meeting last week, the other members of OPEC set a 3.5 per cent increase in the price of oil accruing to the governments, equivalent to a rise of 33 cents a barrel.

Take-Over Is Set
VIENNA, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani told other ministers at last week's OPEC conference that Aramco would be 100 per cent nationalized by the end of next month.

Saudi Arabia would then have to set a single buyback price for its crude and the world market value, OPEC experts noted.

Informed sources here said Sheikh Yamani was resisting demands from Aramco's four U.S. shareholders that they be given a special preferential buyback price.

Fourcade suggested that the loan be placed directly with producers instead of being on the Eurocurrency market.

Fourcade said that the loan would be a "concentrated floating of all currencies and more of the Eurocurrency market."

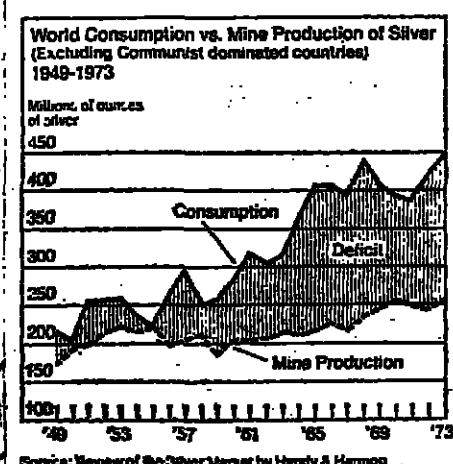
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Major bull market in silver

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In 1973, with the gap between consumption and production growing still wider, the bull market continued and even accelerated. Now silver has climbed to record prices.

Is there still time to "cash-in"?

With silver already at record prices, you may wonder: Is there still a chance for profits in silver?

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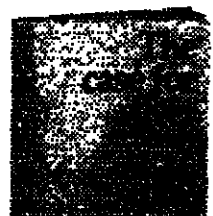
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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(Continued on Page 10)

FOREX, Sept. 16.—Cash primary markets as reported in New York were:

Unit	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
100 Swiss francs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Japanese yen	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 British pounds	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 German marks	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 French francs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Italian lire	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Spanish pesetas	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Dutch guilders	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Belgian francs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Portuguese escudos	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Greek drachmas	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Turkish liras	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Israeli sheqels	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Egyptian pounds	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Indian rupees	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Pakistani rupees	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Bangladeshi taka	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Sri Lankan rupees	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Nepalese rupees	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Maldivian rufiyas	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Bhutanese ngultrons	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Burmese kyats	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Cambodian riel	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Laotian kip	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Vietnamese dong	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Thai baht	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Singapore dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Hong Kong dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Macao patacas	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Brunei dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Indonesian rupiah	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Malaysian ringgit	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Philippine peso	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 South Korean won	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Japanese yen	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 New Zealand dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Australian dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Canadian dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Mexican peso	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Central American dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Caribbean dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 South African rand	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Botswana pula	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Lesotho loti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Swaziland lilangeni	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Malawi kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Zambian kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Mozambique metical	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Namibia dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Botswana pula	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Lesotho loti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Swaziland lilangeni	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Malawi kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Zambian kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Mozambique metical	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Namibia dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Botswana pula	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Lesotho loti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Swaziland lilangeni	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Malawi kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Zambian kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Mozambique metical	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Namibia dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Botswana pula	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Lesotho loti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Swaziland lilangeni	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Malawi kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Zambian kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Mozambique metical	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Namibia dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Botswana pula	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Lesotho loti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Swaziland lilangeni	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Malawi kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Zambian kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Mozambique metical	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Namibia dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Botswana pula	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Lesotho loti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Swaziland lilangeni	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Malawi kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Zambian kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Mozambique metical	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Namibia dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Botswana pula	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Lesotho loti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Swaziland lilangeni	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Malawi kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Zambian kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Mozambique metical	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Namibia dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Botswana pula	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Lesotho loti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Swaziland lilangeni	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Malawi kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Zambian kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Mozambique metical	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Namibia dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Botswana pula	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Lesotho loti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Swaziland lilangeni	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Malawi kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Zambian kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Mozambique metical	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Namibia dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Botswana pula	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Lesotho loti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Swaziland lilangeni	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Malawi kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Zambian kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Mozambique metical	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Namibia dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Botswana pula	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Lesotho loti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Swaziland lilangeni	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Malawi kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Zambian kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Mozambique metical	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Namibia dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Botswana pula	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Lesotho loti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Swaziland lilangeni	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Malawi kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Zambian kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Mozambique metical	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Namibia dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Botswana pula	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Lesotho loti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Swaziland lilangeni	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Malawi kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Zambian kwacha	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Mozambique metical	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Namibia dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Botswana pula	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Lesotho loti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 Swaziland lilangeni	1.00</						

New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1974- Stocks and Bonds										-1974- Stocks and Bonds										-1974- Stocks and Bonds										
High. Low. Div. in % P/E										High. Low. Div. in % P/E										High. Low. Div. in % P/E										
100s. High Low Last. Chgs										100s. High Low Last. Chgs										100s. High Low Last. Chgs										
(Continued from Page 8.)																														
100s. 74	South	48	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	100s. 74	South	48	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	100s. 74	South	48	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
100s. 74	South	48	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	100s. 74	South	48	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	100s. 74	South	48	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
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100s. 74	South	48	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	100s. 74	South	48	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	100s. 74	South								

As a whole Western Europe is a place with limitless business possibilities.

But it's also a number of very different countries which tend to complicate things a bit.

Imagine having to deal separately with an Austrian bank, a Belgian bank, a Dutch bank, a French bank, a German bank and an Italian bank to name but a few possibilities.

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And in Britain, with over 3,400 branches we're as powerful a bank group as you can get.

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send you a 32 page brochure that in general terms tells you all you need to know about setting up in Britain.

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Mr. F. O. Dunphy, Midland Bank, Room 50,
60 Gracechurch St., London EC3P 3BN.
England.



Midland Bank

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Sept. 16, 1974

[illegible]

European M

(Yesterday's closing

Amsterdam

AKZO.....	48.90	Gilman
Albert Heijn.....	40.28	Hendriks
Algembank.....	198	Hodson
Amrobank.....	32	Imp Co
A'dam.....	200	Imps.
Fokker.....	28.20	Marsden
Heineken.....	123	Mehall
H.V.A.....	55.10	Nichol
Hof-Ar-Mold.....	64	Pless
Hoogovens.....	60	Randall
K.L.M.....	39	Rank
Philips new.....	23	Royal
Robeco.....	145	R.T.Z.
Rolinto.....	91	Shelli
Royal Dutch.....	65.20	Thorn
Unilever.....	73.60	Tube
Van Oort.....	269	Union
Ver. Omk.....	129 m	Vicki

Brussels

Arbed.....	4,010	West
Brux-Lamb.....	1,610	West
Cock-Ouzee.....	1,228	Wool
Electrobel.....	4,995	ZC
GB Entrep.....	1,480	
Hoboken.....	3,720	
Pérolina.....	3,640	desto
Ph. Gevaert.....	1,100	Erba
Soc. Générale.....	2,220	Ercole
Solvay.....	2,320	Fiat
In Miniera.....	1,084	Finisid

Frankfurt

SEG.....	75	LaRue
BSAF.....	119.50	Muske
Bayer.....	106.70	Olivet
Commerzbank	143.50	Pirelli
Cont. Gummi	60	Solz V.
Daimler.....	213	Terni.
Demag.....	151	
Deutsche.....	229	
Dr. Schell	161	
Geis Aktien	85	
Hoesch.....	52.30	AirLug
Karlsh.	329	Aktien
Kaufhof.....	187	B&L
KHD.....	59	Com.LS
Lurhense.....	45.60	Citroen
Metallgesellschaft	149.30	Cie Bar
Meissl & Pessl	200.30	CIF
Nordstahl.....	53.20	CCE
RWE new	99.50	CEC
Schering.....	262	Lo-Oslo
Siemens.....	188.96	Merck
Thyssen.....	94.28	Michaeli
Volkswagen.....	82.10	Mot-Hi

London

Anglo-Am Co	2.88	PUR.
Amalgam	15.50	Parrott
Barclay Bank	1.44	Parvier
Beacham Gr	1.49	Parsons
COCC	0.85	Rh.
COCC	1.37	Saclor
Cowlar	1.94	St. Globe
Am Am Tob.	1.03	SUN.
Rich. Dugy	0.29	Tedrick
COCC	0.68	Thomson
L.M.C.	0.08 1/2	Usher
Marshall	2.14	
Marbury Sch	0.35	Z
Married	0.90	Amalgam
Marthaids	0.83	B. Boye
Margaret	0.75	Club-Gl
Meber D.	1.70	Cr. Gules
McCa Rec.	1.26	Fischer
Mistrills	0.89	Hoch
Monop.	0.89	Hoch
Mon. and	0.73	Neu
MSIG	520 1/2	Sardos
KN	0.75	SW B. St
KN	1.36	Sutter
KN	1.75	U.B. Sule

News

Reporting as objectively as humanly possible, with background to put it into perspective — that's what we call news.

If you bank with the Midland, you're in business in Europe.

صبرنا من الامل

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

European Gold Markets | Enroco Is Worth...

Sept. 14, 1974				Sept. 14, 1974			
	Open	Close	N.C.	As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth			
London Fix	152.75	152.75	-0.25	DM	3.1421	Belgian Franc	46.30
Zurich	153.50	152.50	-0.50	French Franc	5.5785	Krone	7.37
Paris (12.5 kile) ..	154.09	155.77	-1.60	Lire	781.0612	1/4 Swiss Franc	2.50
U.S. dollars per ounce.				Guilder	3.23226	Lux. Franc	46.30
						S. Franc	1.175

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	S	L	DM	FF	L. It.	Gld.	BP com.	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
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Amsterdam	2,750	5,230	10,190	56,400	40,890	5,600	14,65	5,780	90,360	42,700
Bombay	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Frankfurt	2,650	5,130	5,130	50,300	40,820	1,900	1,900	7,740	90,360	42,700
London	3,310	3,310	3,310	3,310	3,310	3,310	3,310	3,310	3,310	3,310
Milan	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Paris	4,620	11,420	16,780	13,780	17,270	19,210	100,170	100,170	100,170	100,170
Zurich	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 6.250; Ecuador: 259.13; Israeli S: 4.20; Peseta: 57.70; Schilling: 18.855; Sw. krona: 4.474; Yen: 263.13; Belgian financial franc: 390.

① Units of 1,000. ② Units of 100. ③ Units of 10,000. ④ Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Markets Closed

The Tokyo stock and foreign exchange markets were closed Monday in observance of a national holiday.

o Champagne Price Rise


PERNAY, France, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Champagne growers have announced that prices will definitely not go up next year and might possibly come down.

Eurocurrency

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
1 D.	11-11½	8½-9	8-8½	11½-12
3 M.	12½-13½	8½-9½	10½-10¾	12½-13
6 M.	12-12½	8½-9½	10½-10¾	14-14½

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—By **W.H. Wong**

WEATHER

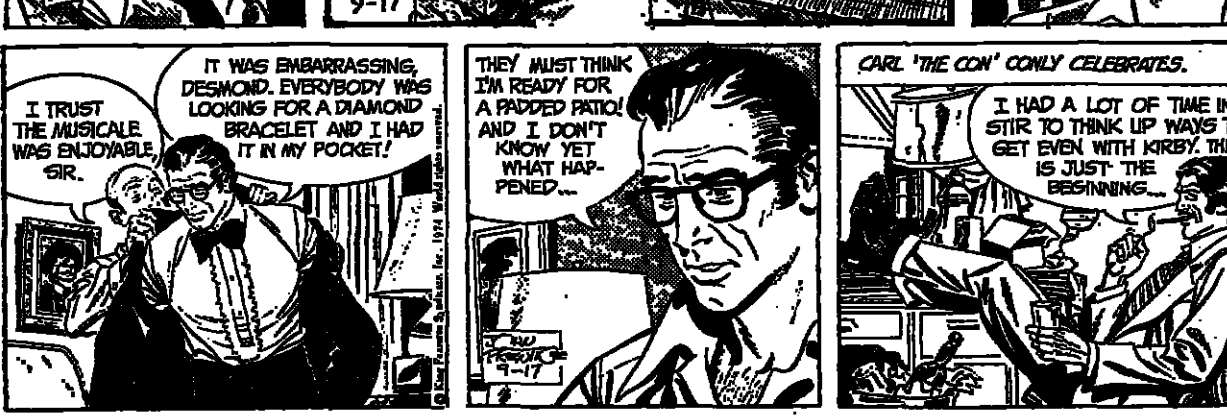
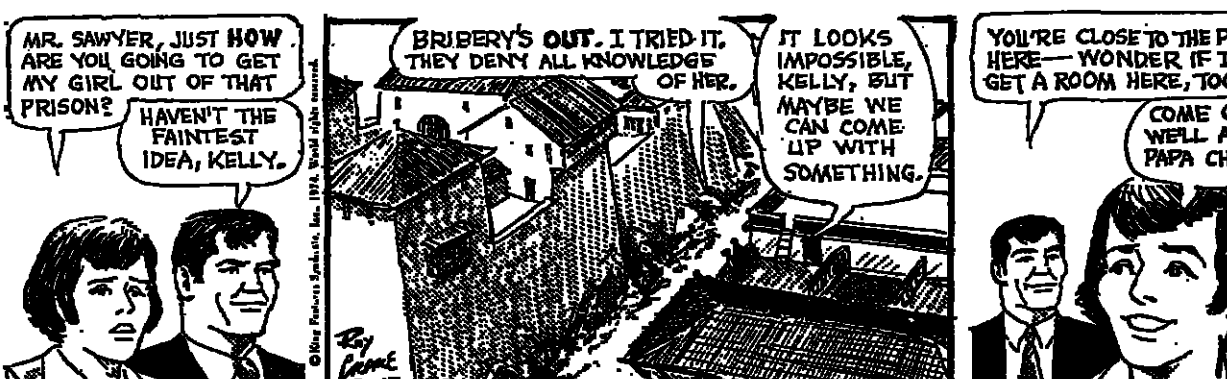
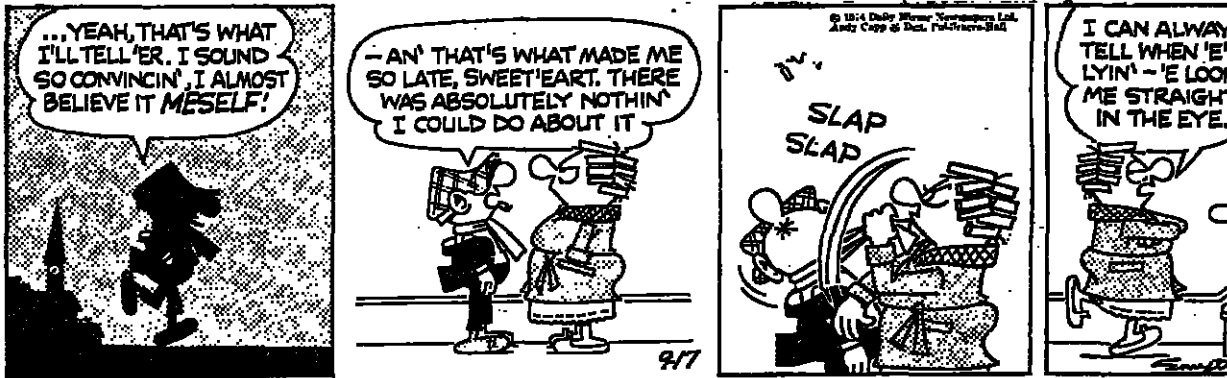
	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE.....	29	68	Fair	MARDEI.....	55	77	Cloudy
ANTWERDAM.....	21	70	Fair	MILAN.....	27	81	Fair
BATON ROUGE.....	22	74	Fair	MOSCOW.....	20	70	Overcast
ATHENS.....	29	84	Fair	MUNICH.....	19	66	Cloudy
BRADU.....	22	84	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	24	75	Sunny
BR ELGRADE.....	22	75	Cloudy	PARIS.....	20	72	Cloudy
BRUSSELS.....	22	73	Overcast	PRAGUE.....	14	37	Rain
BUDAPEST.....	12	73	Fair	ROME.....	27	81	Fair
CAIRO.....	22	75	Unsettled	SOFIA.....	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	22	75	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS.....	27	81	Fair
COPENHAGEN.....	16	64	Overcast	TEHRAN.....	31	88	Fair
CRAIOLA DELTA.....	21	70	Fair	TOKYO.....	29	84	Fair
DUBLIN.....	14	51	Rain	TULSA.....	23	70	Fair
EDINBURGH.....	17	57	Showers	VIENNA.....	20	70	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	21	88	Cloudy	WAGSAW.....	16	61	Fair
GLAZGOW.....	22	74	Fair	WASHINGTON.....	27	81	Fair
GENEVA.....	22	72	Fair	ZURICH.....	21	70	Cloudy
DELHI.....	14	37	Cloudy				
DETROIT.....	17	57	Cloudy				
LA PALMA.....	24	75	Cloudy				
LISBON.....	22	72	Fair				
LONDON.....	22	74	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	17	63	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: A.S. Canada at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Sept. 16, 1974
 quotations shown below are su

(r) Invest. non-Resident	\$7.70	bourg francs: SP - Swiss franc
(r) Ralfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	\$7.58	+ - Offer prices: a - asked.
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund.		

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DENNIS THE MENACE



Answer: How to create a stir—USE A SPOON

THE POWER BROKER

Robert Moses and the Fall of New York

By Robert A. Caro. 1,246 pp. Illustrated with maps and photographs. Knopf. \$17.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

FOR all its length, its complexity of detail and its large cast of characters, the story that former Newsday reporter Robert A. Caro tells in his "The Power Broker: Robert Moses and the Fall of New York" is essentially a classic one. It is the old story of the idealist who, reaching to grasp his dream, is seduced by principle and crashes to corruption. It is the story of Robert Moses, master builder of New York City's parks, parkways and bridges, who, according to Mr. Caro, was compelled by his genes to become the most powerful, unselected public official in American history, and in the course of his more than 40-year reign took from the poor and gave to the rich, hoodwinked the city's press (especially The New York Times), the National Association of Politicians, innocent and guilty,

and ruined New York City, perhaps for all time, by turning it into a traffic jam. And then Nelson Rockefeller came along and knocked the old man off his pedestals with the clout of the Chase Manhattan Bank. The result is a classic of rise, corruption, and fall. Mr. Caro's account offers all the entertainment of an old-time Saturday matinee. It's fun.

And what makes "The Power Broker" unusual are the ways in which Mr. Caro has elaborated the classic tale, which begins with Moses, in the thoroughgoing way which he has made his case against Moses—the enormous mass of detail (much of it new and much of it shocking) he has dug up on Moses's climb to power, on his relations with mayors, governors, bankers, and political bosses, the earnest to his associates in order to tell his tale. (Alone worth the expense of a reader's outlay are the con-

trasting accounts of how Moses altered the route of Long Island's Northern State Parkway to accommodate the North Shore's Cross-Bronx Expressway. The author refused to budget the route of the Cross-Bronx Expressway despite the outcries of East Tremont's humble residents.)

Then there is the narrative drive Mr. Caro has managed to impart to his book. It is hardly could have proved cumbersome. Highway engineering, bond issues, and municipal laws may not seem to offer much excitement, and yet one finds oneself turning the pages of "The Power Broker" as if it were a fast-paced action-movie. Especially intriguing are the passages recounting how Moses legalized his monopoly of power by exercising skillfully

And even his conscientious attempt to balance his portrait of Moses has certain effects: The more sides to Moses we see, the more he fills the large landscape of this book; the more he fills the landscape, the more curious we grow about the man; the more way he was, and the more curious about him we become, the less satisfied we are with Mr. Caro's superficial but insistently repeated explanation that "the shadow flickering in the depths of Moses' character" was the rognance he inherited from his mother, who in turn had inherited it from her mother—all of which makes it sound as if the downfall of New York in the 20th century was brought about by the actions of one bloodline of decay. And another problem with the

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	O	W	E	S	A	R	G	S	A	L	A	M
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A	C	A	T	A	R	O	B	E	R	O	B	A
M	O	N	E	A	T	A	R	O	B	E	R	O
A	L	A	C	E	B	E	R	O	B	E	R	O
P	L	A	I	E	D	E	R	O	B	E	R	O
A	L	A	R	E	L	S	O	L	A	C	E	
I	N	L	A	N	D	E	A	T	R	E	A	D
S	T	A	R	T	D	R	E	E	R	N	N	I
U	N	N	A	T	E	R	E	R	E	R	A	S
S	H	A	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	A	S	

sort of devil theorizing that Mr Caro has indulged to explain our present social ills: if Robert Caro really is the root cause of our problems, the Mr. Caro has made him appear to be, then by the very definition of this great-man theory of history, what we need now to straighten us out is not Robert Caro, but the opposite. Is a conclusion I am certain Mr. Caro did not intend to imply.

Mr. Lehmann-Haunl is a New York Times book reviewer.

BRIDGE

Dr. James E. Hester

A theoretical area that many players find confusing is "restricted choice." For practical purposes this can be summed up like this:

If the fall of one or two cards from one opponent opens up the possibility of a finesse that did not exist previously, the odds normally favor taking the finesse. And if two cards had to fall to furnish this chance, the finesse is very strongly indicated.

The disgraced example is from the British team championship for the Gold Cup. South reached a sensible contract of six hearts, and transfer-bid enthusiasts will note with pleasure that the contract is safer from the North position.

After the natural opening bid and response, four clubs was a cue-bid. It was a slam suggestion announcing good heart support and good controls, and South had enough general strength to accept the invitation without more ado.

South won the opening diamond lead, drew trumps, and played two more diamond winners to discard ♠ spade. He cashed the king-queen of clubs, noting East's play of the nine and jack. The position was now this:

	NORTH (D)	
	♠ K 10 6	
	♥ A K J	
	♦ A Q 5	
	♣ A 8 6 5	
WEST		EAST

NORTH

♠ K 10	♠ Q 8 4	♠ A 7 5 2
♥ —	♥ 3	♥ 9 7 6 5
♦ —	♦ 10 8 7 6 4	♦ 9 3 2
♣ A	♣ 10 7 4 3	♣ J 9

SOUTH

WEST	EAST	♠ J 9 3
♠ Q 8	♠ A 7 5 2	♥ Q 10 8 4 2
♥ —	♥ —	♦ K J
♦ —	♦ —	♣ K Q 2
♣ 10 7	♣ —	

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding

SOUTH.		The winning.			
4 1 3		North	West	South	East
♥ 3		2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♥	Pass
♦ 1		4 ♣	Pass	6 ♥	Pass
♣ 2		Pass	Pass		
		West led the diamond six.			

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Art Buchwald

The Devil, You Say

WASHINGTON—When President Ford pardoned Richard Nixon, he said in his speech, "I do believe the buck stops here and that I cannot rely on public opinion polls to tell me what is right. I do believe that right makes might, and that if I am wrong 10 angels swearing I was right would make no difference."



Buchwald

Gabriel came on the Cloud Nine drill field, blew his horn, and all the angels lined up in close-order formation at attention. "All right," he barked, "I want 10 volunteers from center."

No one moved.

"Aw, c'mon guys. This is a very important mission. It's going to bring you down to earth."

Still no one stepped forward.

Gabriel was becoming angry. "If no one volunteers, I'm going to pick 10 of you willy-nilly from the group."

"What do we have to do?" one of the angels in the back row asked.

"I want 10 angels to go down to Washington, D.C."

Discovery Reported

In Ecuador History

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 16 (UPI)—Archaeological diggings in Ecuador have revealed a new

after in the prehistory of that country and of South America, according to a University of Illinois archaeologist.

Prof. Donald Lathrap, who has just returned from Ecuador, said that he found that prehistoric Indians who had been believed to be fishermen and shellfish collectors were in fact skilled farmers making pottery and living in communities of more than 1,000 inhabitants.

The studies involve the Valdivia Indians, who lived in the Ecuador lowlands 5,000 years ago. The significance of these Indians on cultural development in the Western Hemisphere has gone unrecognized, Prof. Lathrap said.

"You must be crazy, Gabriel. An angel can get killed there."

"I know it's dangerous. That's why we're offering everyone a hard pay. But this is a very important job, and the future of the United States of America depends on it."

"What's the mission?" an angel asked.

"We want 10 of you to go to the White House and swear that Jerry Ford did the right thing when he pardoned former President Nixon," Gabriel replied.

"Are you out of your blinkin' mind?" an angel cried. "Why would we want to swear to something like that?"

Gabriel said, "Mr. Ford needs all the support he can get. This pardon thing has him in a fix. If I could get 10 angels to support him it might turn the country around."

An angel said, "Anyone that gets involved in that can of beans has to be bonkers."

Gabriel protested, "But we have to show mercy. That's our job. Surely out of the many thousands of you up here, there are 10 angels willing to swear that Jerry Ford's decision was the right one."

Someone said, "Gabriel, there's a long-distance call for you."

"I'll do it," a deep voice said on the phone.

Gabriel went white. "I'm sorry, Lucifer. I don't think you'd be right for this mission. But I appreciate your volunteering."

"I know more about this thing than anyone else," Lucifer said. "We're well aware of that. But there is a certain credibility problem. There are some people who think the Watergate thing was your idea."

"You're always putting me down, Gabriel. You said you wanted 10 angels to swear Mr. Ford was right. Well, I'm offering my services, and I don't even want a hard pay."

"I'm sorry, Lucifer. The boss wants you to keep away from Mr. Ford. Ever since you erased the 18 1/2 minutes of tape, he thinks it best that you stay out of the White House."

Lucifer said in disgust, "Boy, you make one mistake around here and no one lets you forget it."

The Russian Revolution inspired a whole generation of

'original' children's names. There was Electrification, Energia,

Industria, Barrikada and Traktor. Twin boys

were called Molot and Serp (hammer and sickle)—but such

ideological zeal now seems to have cooled.

Giving Children a Revolutionary Label

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW—If the first sin visited by parents on a child is the name, Russians sinned a lot in the immediate post-revolutionary period. Ideological zeal, coupled with the sudden release from church-imposed names, led to an explosion of strange children's names.

There was Avangard (for avant-garde), Electrification, Konstitutsiya, Intern (International), Energia, Industria, Barrikada, (Barricade), as well as Traktor. Twin boys were called Molot and Serp (hammer and sickle). A baby girl was named Artilleriya Akademika by her artillery-officer father.

Acronyms of popular heroes and concepts were also used for boys, like Melor Marx, Engels, Lenin, October Revolution, and Kem (Kommunist, electrification, mechanization). Some women still carry names based on the revolution months (Oktobrina and Maya) and variations of Lenin (Lening, or Lenin backward).

But many such people may well have changed their awkward names by now. It is a relatively easy process here. And their plight has gotten some sympathetic treatment in the press.

Complaining Letter

"What had luck to bear a 'beautiful' or 'original' name," complained K. Flavianovich (who pointedly omitted his first name) in a letter to the Literaturnaya Gazeta.

Ideologically inspired names are largely a thing of the past, however, according to Nadezhda Bolgarova, chief of a Moscow registration office where births, deaths, marriages, divorces and name changes are recorded.

"These days, parents just choose ordinary Russian names for a new baby," she said. "It is more convenient for the child later."

"There is something of a trend now to using the names of grandfathers or grandmothers, but it is not very strong yet," she added.

Mrs. Bolgarova is a pleasantly formidable woman who, as part of her duties, presides every Thursday over a substitute for the christening ceremony.

Parents can simply register their children and pick up the birth certificate. But for those who want more, as Ludmilla and Nikolai Tkachuk did recently, there is a five-minute "ceremony of giving names."

They entered a large, polished room where Mrs. Bolgarova waited. She donned a wide red and blue sash of office for the occasion and turned on a tape recording of a lulling baby tune.

"First Steps," as they came forward with their heavily swaddled child.

"This second son is a happy event for you," she told the beaming parents, "and it is also a happy event for the state. By the wish of the parents, this child is named Andrei Nikolai-vich Tkachuk."

Mrs. Bolgarova then switched tapes to play a short portion of the national anthem.

Two girl friends of the couple, called "nominated parents," went forward and all were congratulated by a local government official who urged them to see that the boy grew up healthy, happy and "a constructor of our society."

Parents can choose only one first name for their child. Asked if multiple first names can be given, Mrs. Bolgarova said no, except if the parents are foreigners. "We try to accommodate their wishes."

The middle name must be derived from the father's first name. But parents, somewhat surprisingly, can choose any last name. Usually it is the father's, sometimes the mother's and very rarely a totally different surname, Mrs. Bolgarova said.

'The Empty Line'

When they marry, a woman is asked whether she prefers to keep her surname or take her husband's. Professional women often choose to retain their maiden name and have done so for years. (Although some change to their husband's when a child is born, Mrs. Bolgarova said.) Since 1969, unwed mothers can put down any name for the father to prevent the stigma of "the empty line" on the birth certificate, she said.

But a woman cannot hyphenate her name with her husband's except by special decree. The best-known exception is Valentina Nikolayevna-Tereshkova, the first woman in space, who married another cosmonaut.

As in the West, first names here go through phases in popularity. V.A. Nikonov, in his recent book, "Names and Society," wrote that the most common boys names in cities in the 1960s was Sergei but now it is Andrei. In villages it was Andrei and now is Sergei, he said.

Conformity in names, in fact, seems to have become a recent feature of Soviet life. A 1971 study found that the 30 most common Russian first names for boys accounted for 90 per cent of the thousands of names that were sampled. For girls the 30 most common names accounted for 88 per cent and the 30 most common surnames for 85 per cent of the sample.

© Los Angeles Times.



JUST MARRIED—Jack Haley Jr. and Lisa

PEOPLE: When a Mobile C Becomes a Last S

Lewis Sinclair of Wallingborough, England, just couldn't take it anymore and called in the police. The mobile crane was the last straw—the last of a three-year torrent of unwanted goods delivered to his home.

He doesn't remember the first unordered delivery. Perhaps it was the truckload of manure deposited on his front lawn. Or was it the catering service which arrived with hot meals for 20? Or the fleet of taxis that blocked his street?

Then there were the concrete slabs left at the garden gate, the magician who came to perform at a party and the three-man pop group which showed up after Sinclair got rid of the magician.

There have been more than 100 unwanted deliveries but Sinclair says his nerves are steady. The police are baffled. "We have no idea who is responsible," said a spokesman for this town of 38,000, "but he obviously has a grudge against Mr. Sinclair."

RELAXING: French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing having Sunday lunch at the Polo Club in the Bois de Boulogne with his wife and children. The President, wearing a well-worn

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